The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. } VOL. XXVI. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1849 No. 3842 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER. On MONDAYS and THURSDAY'S, at 6 P.M. On TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co's Wharf. 3586

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner MARY ANN will leave the Union Wharf This Day, Monday, 10th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
WM. DALTON, Prince-street.
4070

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine new well-known clipper brig DART, Captain George Bennett, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods at once. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Sydney Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
This fine vessel has unrivalled accommodations for passengers; beds and bed linen, and the best of provisions provided, with splendid stern cabin for the ladies. 3631

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE packet-brig CHRISTINA, W. H. Saunders, master, will clear at the Customs on Tuesday, and sail on Wednesday morning.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
September 5. 3995

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE A 1 passenger-brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, having nearly a full load waiting, will be sent away four days after arrival. Passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations. Beds, bed linen, and every requisite for the comfort of passengers found on board. *Separate Stern Cabin for Ladies.*
For a *few tons* freight, or passage, apply to
E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
3960

FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.
(DETAINED BY THE WEATHER.)

THE packet schooner LILLIAS, 100 tons, Ree, master, having all her dead weight on board, will clear the Customs this day, and proceed at once to sea.
For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, September 10. 4261

FOR HOBART TOWN,
WILL CLEAR AT THE CUSTOMS THIS DAY,

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Peckley, Commander.
All goods intended for shipment by this vessel must be alongside before 12 o'clock to-day, and entries posted to enable the vessel to clear. She has yet room for a few tons of light freight and passengers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
September 10. 4219

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(DETAINED BY THE WEATHER.)

THE SCHOONER WILLIAM, 90 tons, Freeburn, master, having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board, will clear the Customs to-morrow (full or not full) and proceed at once to sea.
For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, September 10. 4260

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine clipper barque PETREL, 250 tons burthen, Captain Carder, will sail on Wednesday next. Has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply for freight or passage on board, at the Sydney Flour Wharf; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
3832 Packet Office, 470, George street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE BRIG PERI, C. Gwatkin, master, will sail immediately on discharge of her inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply at the Bon Accord Wharf, to Captain Gwatkin; or, to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
3889

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 brig SUSAN, 219 tons, Phillip Joner, Commander.
Will be immediately despatched upon her return from the above port.
The very superior accommodation, for both cabin and steerage passengers, of this vessel are well known.
For freight or passage apply to
BRIT AND SONS, Macquarie-place; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
4206

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque PROMISE, 446 tons, George Hoseason, Commander, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port; and as this ship will go to sea on the 12th September, full or not full, shippers are requested to send down their goods at once to prevent disappointment. For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodation, apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
4054

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO CALIFORNIA.
FOR
ST. FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine new ship CHASELEY, 615 tons, C. F. Aldrich, commander.
The above vessel being under "charter" to sail 1st of October, will be despatched on that day.
For cabin or intermediate passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE; Or
R. TOWNS, At the Wharf.
Sydney, August 28. 3468

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine new clipper-brig ENCHANTRESS, 180 tons, George Banks, commander: having all her cargo engaged, will sail on or before the 30th instant. This vessel has very comfortable and superior accommodations, and will take only ten passengers with their freight: thus insuring that comfort and advantage which a crowded vessel cannot. Immediate application is necessary, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.
Monday, September 10.

Mr. F. Pritchard, one of the owners, will proceed in the above vessel. 4207

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE first-class American ship HARRISON, A. D. Sherman, master, will be despatched for San Francisco.
For freight or passage apply to
S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.
Shippers are reminded of the advantages enjoyed by American vessels in the ports of the United States.
September 5. 3902

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine A1 river-built ship LADY CLARKE, Murdoc M'Lean, Commander. This ship has a lofty 'tween decks; and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of passengers.
The cabin accommodations are of the first order, and the ship carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
4144 Queen's-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine A1 barque GLOUCESTER, 400 tons burthen, Captain Tardiff, will sail for the above port in all September. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
TO FOLLOW THE INCHINNAN, AND SAIL FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER.

THE FINE SHIP DUKE OF ROXBURGH, A1, 590 tons, G. C. Pollard, commander.
This vessel having made three successful trips to the colony with emigrants, affords an eligible opportunity to passengers for the GOLD COUNTRY, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
A printed scale of provisions will be handed to each passenger on engaging.
Every information will be afforded by Mr. Catton, 170, Prince-street, just returned from California; or by the undersigned.
Passengers will be allowed to remain on board any reasonable time at San Francisco, on payment of provisions.
Apply to Captain Collard, on board, to
J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie place; or
R. TOWNS.
N.B.—Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this vessel at Campbell's Wharf.
September 3. 3741

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

THE fine first-class ship MARIA, 500 tons register, F. W. Plank, commander.
This magnificent ship is now having her accommodations for steerage passengers fitted up, they will be completed in a few days, when no time will be lost in directing the attention of passengers to them; no expense will be spared that can in any way conduce to the comfort of passengers proceeding in this ship. The number of respectable persons who have already secured passages in the MARIA, and the great number applying, has induced the undersigned to extend her accommodations. A few cabins yet remain unengaged, for which early application is necessary, to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
☞ The Maria will be at the Queen's Wharf on Saturday next.
September 8. 4219

ONLY VESSEL FOR MANILA, VIA PORT ESSINGTON.

THE fine well-known brig SIR JOHN BYNG, George Levien, commander, has superior poop accommodation for two passengers, is detained until To-morrow Morning.
Apply on board, at the Commissariat Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

TO SAIL EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.
FOR HOKIANGA AND LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class Ship WILLIAM HYDE, John Lytheot Applewhaite, H.C.S., commander.
This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to the master, on board; or to
2722 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 SHIP DIANA, 575 tons register, Ellis Fletcher, Commander, will have quick despatch, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her light freight engaged.
For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; to
ABRAM BRIERLY, Sussex-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street.
August 1. 1842

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing A1 British-built barque VICTORY, 548 tons register, S. Picken, commander. This vessel has shipped a large portion of her homeward cargo at Melbourne, and is under engagement to sail early in October. The cabin accommodations are of a superior description, and if a sufficient number of passengers offer she will carry a surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT HOW, or to
1266 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast sailing first-class barque MARY WHITE, 330 tons register, L. H. Walker, commander. Has good accommodations for two or three cabin passengers, and will sail on the 12th instant.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

THE EMMA, for Madras direct, can carry a few Horses. For particulars apply to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
3238 Custom House.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class new clipper built barque EMPRESS, R. H. Goble, commander, 406 tons register. She is now ready to receive dead weight.
For freight apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.; or
3574 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE first-class ship LADY AMHERST, 446 tons, Captain Myhill, wants only a few bales wool to complete her loading, and will sail punctually as above.
Apply on board, at the Circular Quay, to
BROWN AND CO.; or, to
4064 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class ship MARY CATHERINE, 345 tons, Isaac Warner, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL, or
3688 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A VESSEL now building at the Manning River, and which will be ready for launching in about one month; measurement about 230 tons. Model of the same may be seen, and all further particulars ascertained, by applying on board the schooner Gleaner, at the Flour Company's Wharf.
NEWTON AND MALCOLM.
September 8. 4205

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. DEANE begs to inform his friends and the public, that his Soiree of Vocal and Instrumental Music will take place at the Mechanics' School of Arts, on Wednesday next, the 12th September. Admission, 1s.
The Programme will appear in Wednesday's *Herald.* 4256

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Office of Medical Attendant to the Australian Union Benefit Society will become vacant on and after the 30th September next. Legally qualified Medical Practitioners desirous of offering their services, may learn all particulars, on application to the undersigned, to whom all offers must be sent on or before the 1st day of October next.
THOMAS COWLISHAW, Secretary.
P.S.—All written communications must be post paid. 4214

WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY,

A DIRECTORY AND ALMANAC for the City and District of Sydney, which will contain a correct list of Government and other Public Offices, with the amount voted for each department. It will also contain the following new and important Bills; viz.: the Postage, Publicans', and Pawnbrokers', Bills; with other valuable information.
Should the compiler meet with sufficient encouragement, he proposes to include all the Towns in the County of Cumberland, together with East and West Maitland. 4206

A CARD.

JOHN ROW, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MEDICAL HALLS,
93, King-street,
CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND PITT STREETS.
PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions accurately dispensed. 4266

MEDICAL HALLS,
93, KING-STREET,
AND
CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND PITT STREETS.

JOHN ROW, grateful for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honoured during the period he has been in business, has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, more especially those resident in the neighbourhood of Surry Hills, Chippendale, Redfern, South Head Road, &c., that having entered into an engagement with Mr. William Deane, (who will conduct the business in King-street,) he has this day opened a
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
in those newly erected and commodious premises at the corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets, where he hopes by personal attention and a complete stock of genuine Drugs and Chemicals, to merit a still further support.
Sydney, September 10. 4263

PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE by WILLIAM KING, Pianoforte-maker, from *John Broadwood and Son's*, London—
A square Pianoforte, in thorough repair
N.B.—Pianofortes repaired on *reasonable terms.*
575, George-street,
4264 Near the *Herald* Office.

R. STEWART, having resumed the Upholstering and Undertaking branches of his trade, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to conduct funerals on very moderate terms.
4228 Corner of Pitt and Bathurst Streets.

HARPUR'S PATENT OATMEAL,
FROM
LAUNCESTON.
Agents for Sydney:
J. AND W. BYRNES.
To be had at
T. G. SAWKIN'S,
Billeter House, Bridge-street.
N.B.—This article is superior to any yet offered in the Sydney market, being totally free from flour and maize meal, so frequently complained of in colonial manufacture. 4218

ON SALE.

MARTELL'S BRANDY
West India Rum
Port in case and quarter cask
Sherry ditto
Claret
Wine corks, hops
Negrohead tobacco, now landing
Liverpool and colonial salt
Window glass, English and foreign
Paper hangings
John's patent stucco cement and paint
Varnishes, lime juice
Lucifer matches, Bell's and Stocker's new patent
Printing ink, types, and paper.
SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.
September 8. 4211

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.

PARTIES requiring portable houses for San Francisco are invited to inspect a large and very complete house and store at the yard of the undersigned. At 12 o'clock this day it will be taken to pieces and packed for shipment.
WM. BEAUMONT.
121, Castlereagh-street. 4233

LIST of Subscriptions and Donations received towards the erection of St. Philip's New Church.

SECOND LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Rosetta Terry	50	0	0
Mrs. Moutry (second subscription)	25	0	0
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, per the Lord Bishop of Sydney	20	0	0
Mr. John Campbell (second subscription)	20	0	0
Dr. Ingram, Trinity College, Cambridge, per Francis Mitchell, Esq.	10	10	0
Mr. Francis Mitchell	10	0	0
Mr. Penny	10	0	0
Mr. A. Little	10	0	0
Rev. R. L. King	10	0	0
Mr. George King (second subscription)	5	5	0
His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson	5	0	0
Mr. Benjamin Shaw (third subscription)	5	0	0
Mr. Penny (third subscription)	5	0	0
Mrs. Petty	5	0	0
Mr. J. H. Challis	5	0	0
Mr. R. W. Moore	3	3	0
Mr. James Thompson (second subscription	2	2	0
Mrs. Dr. Wallace	2	2	0
Mr. T. Taylor	2	2	0
Mr. R. M'Donald	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Kibbey	2	0	0
Miss Rudder	2	10	0
Mr. Thorne	2	2	0
Mr. A. Little, jun.	2	0	0
Miss Rebecca Knight, collected by	3	0	0
Mr. Cureton (second and third subscription)	2	2	0
Mr. George Wheeler	2	0	0
Messrs. Martyn and Combes (third subscription)	2	2	0
Mr. George Thorne	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. M'Roberts (second subscription)	4	4	0
Mr. R. T. M'Roberts (second subscription)	1	1	0
Mrs. Atkinson	1	1	0
Mr. Tugwell	1	1	0
A Wellwisher, per Miss Wilkins	1	1	0
The Young Ladies of Mrs. Thompson's seminary	6	10	0
Mr. Thomas Wiseman	1	0	0
Mr. Moffitt	1	1	0
Mr. R. Lamb	1	0	0
Miss Rees	1	0	0
Mr. Charles Benham (second year)	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Edwards	1	0	0
Bellaneppa	1	0	0
One of the Congregation	1	0	0
Mr. W. E. King	1	1	0
Mr. F. King	1	0	0
Mr. A. M'Kellar	1	1	0
Mrs. Gardiner	1	0	0
Mr. R. D. Broughton	1	0	0
Mr. George Rees	1	0	0
Mr. C. King	1	1	0
A Friend, per Rev. R. L. King	1	0	0
Mr. James Smith (second subscription)	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Foster (third subscription)	1	0	0
Rev. G. F. M'Arthur	1	0	0
Mr. F. Ebsworth	1	0	0
Mr. E. Murnin	1	0	0
Miss Waller, collected by card	1	0	0
Mr. Breton	1	0	0
Mr. Zahel	1	0	0
Rev. Thomas Hassall (second subscription)	1	0	0
Mrs. Earl (third subscription)	1	0	0
——— Collected by card and box	6	14	0
Mrs. Cherry, collected by card	4	9	6
Miss Cooper	2	10	9
——— Collected by box	2	11	9
Mr. Reynolds	1	0	0
Mrs. J. C. Keef	1	1	0
Mr. Cole	1	0	0
Mr. R. M. Robey	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Newton	1	0	0
Mr. J. S. Willis	1	0	0
Mrs. J. Moore	1	0	0
Mr. R. Lane	1	0	0
Mr. G. Thorne	1	0	0
Mr. T. C. Breillatt	1	0	0
Messrs. Cooper, Brothers, and Co.	1	0	0
Mr. Hindson	1	0	0
Mr. Day, jun., collected by card	6	8	6
Mr. F. Stewart, collected by	2	7	6
Miss Garrard, ditto	1	4	0
Mrs. Moore, ditto	2	6	0
Miss Smith, ditto	4	0	6
Mr. P. G. King	1	1	0
Miss M. A. M., collected by card	1	1	6
Miss Gunton, ditto	3	10	0
Miss Harris, ditto	1	5	0
Mr. Hemming	1	10	0
Mr. Holt	2	0	0
Mr. Taylor, blacksmith	1	11	0
Mr. Williams	1	0	0
——— Collected by card	1	0	0
Messrs. Williams and Jones	4	16	6
Miss Ann Pashley	1	0	0
Mr. W. Stewart	5	0	0
Miss Fairweather, collected by card	1	14	0
Mr. Day	5	6	0
Mr. R. Piddington	2	2	0
Misses S. and R. Goodwin, collected by card	1	16	6
Mr. Samuel Jones	1	0	0
Messrs. James and Henry Jones	2	0	0
Mr. Carr	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemp (second subscription)	4	4	0
Mrs. Haney, collected by box	2	2	0
Mr. Robert Campbell	5	0	0
Mr. Charles Campbell	10	0	0
Mr. George Atherdon	10	0	0
Mr. J. W. Gosling	5	5	0
Rev. J. Elder	1	0	0
Mr. Vile, (second subscription)	1	0	0
Miss Emma Morris	1	19	6
Miss Hayley, collected by card	1	10	0
The Lord Bishop of Sydney	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Bray	10	0	0
Διακονος	1	0	0
J. Thompson, Jun.	2	2	0
Messrs. Price, Faveno, and Gwyn	2	2	0
Mrs. R. A. Hunt	1	0	0
Mr. Foss	1	1	0
Mr. T. Stubbs	1	0	0
Mr. H. Clarke	1	1	0
Charity	1	1	0
Mrs. Cherry	1	0	0
Miss Fox	1	0	0
Mr. Kern	1	0	0
Mr. Reardon	1	0	0
Mr. J. E. Marsh	1	1	0
Mrs. John Little	5	0	0
Mr. William Adnum	1	0	0
Major Christie	2	0	0
Mr. Goodwin	10	0	0
Amount collected at St. Philip's Church on Sunday, 13th May	52	6	7
Proceeds of the Model presented to the Committee by J. C. White, Esq.	20	0	0
Mr. Farley	1	15	0
Miss Cleeve	5	0	0
Miss Cunningham, collected by	2	3	6
Miss Hobbs	2	1	6
Rev. W. M. Cowper	2	2	0
Mr. Fearnley	1	1	0
J. King, Esq.	1	0	0
Captain P. Jones	1	1	0
C. Lowe, Esq., (second subscription)	1	1	0
Mr. Matthews	1	0	0
Mrs. King, collected by (per Rev. R. L. King)	6	17	6
Mr. John Coghlan	2	10	0
A Friend, per Mr. M'Roberts	1	0	0
Mr. George King (third years' subscription)	5	5	0
Rev. R. L. King	5	0	0
Mrs. King, collected at Port Stephens	1	14	6
Mr. E. D. Broughton (two years at 10s.)	1	0	0
Miss Wheeler	1	0	0
Mr. Octavius Ebsworth	1	0	0
Master Alderdice, 26s. 6d., Masters C. and J. Combes, 50s.	3	16	6
Mr. John Dibbs	1	7	0
Masters William and S. Dunshea	1	6	6
Masters Thomas and Wm. Amner	1	11	6
Miss M'Lean, 13s. 6d., Misses E. M. and J. M'Lean, 10s.	1	3	6
Mr. H. S. Smith	1	0	6
Misses H. A. and R. Garland	1	0	7
Mr. E. Green, ——, Miss Holmes, 12s.	1	6	0
Miss Pope, 11s. 6d., Miss G. S. Williams, 11s. 6d.	1	3	0
Mrs. Appleton, Sen., 10s. 6d., Master George Simpson, 11s. 9d.	1	2	3
Mr. S. Peek, Mr. M. Charlton, jun., Master S. Dick, Mr. Pashley, Mr. T. Smith, Miss Fairweather, Mr. P. N. Russell, Mr. Melville, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. E. Ford, a Friend, per Mr. Kibbey, at 10s. each	6	10	0
Miss Hayman, 9s., Master H. Sying, 9s. 6d.	0	18	6
Friends, 18s. 6d., Mr. W. S. 7s. 6d.	1	6	0
Master John Thomas, and Miss Phillips, 8s. 6d. each	0	17	0
Miss Clegg	0	8	0
Mr. Moggs, Miss Prince, Mr. Steeple T., (per Rev. R. L. King,) Miss Amner, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hamilton, a Friend, Mr. Martin, Frugal, Miss S. Wheeler, Mr. Wells, J. P., Mr. Croft, M. H., A. B., I. L., and W. B., 5s. each	4	10	0
Collected in small sums	2	1	9
Mr. Allott	1	1	0
Total	£591	5	11

GEORGE TAYLOR, Honorary Secretary.
4217

PROCLAMATION.

JAMES HARRIS, formerly of the Currency Lass, Brickfield-hill, begs most respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that not having the slightest intention to proceed to the
GOLD REGIONS
he has taken a house in a business part of the town, where he trusts, by civility, assiduity, attention, and cleanliness, to obtain the same patronage as he has hitherto received, and pledges himself that his selections of spirits, wines, ales, &c., have been made from the best markets.
CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THEIR OFFICERS
will find good accommodation, with private apartments, at moderate charges.
J. H. returns thanks to those who have favoured him, and will always feel great pleasure in welcoming all old friends at
THE CORNISH ARMS,
Lower George-street,
Near Mr. Dawson's Foundry.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
September 8. 4255

KEG NEGROHEAD.
BEST QUALITY, ON SALE AT
DIXSON'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
494, George-street. 4259

PRIME MESS BEEF.

THE undersigned has just received a quantity of the above from Port Phillip.
LANE AND CO., Ship Chandlers,
4229 646, Lower George-street.

FOR Sale, or to Let, a twelve-horse power steam mill, on the William River, in perfect going order; is brick-built, and has a good supply of water. The machinery is perfectly new, and of modern construction. For further particulars apply to
J. G. WALLER, Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
4257

BARQUE MARY WHITE.

SHIPPERS by this vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature *immediately*. And all accounts must be rendered *in duplicate*, by noon, to-morrow, Tuesday, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.
September 10. 4221

WANTED, a Milliner and Dressmaker, for the country, about forty miles from Sydney, where she will be treated as one of the family; a Wesleyan would be preferred. Apply to Messrs. C. NEWTON AND BROTHERS, Bee Hive, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, from ten to four. Respectable references will be required. 4227

WAITER WANTED, at the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany. A person who has been a butler in a gentleman's family will be preferred. Apply to Mr. WALLER, at the Hotel; or to WILLIAM BEAUMONT, 121, Castlereagh-street. 4222

WANTED, for the country, a steady woman as laundress, and to assist in the house. Respectable references required. Apply to Mrs. SCOTT, Woolloomooloo Bay. 4210

LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES IN PITT-STREET.

TO LET, the Shop and Dwelling House, next door to the Cricketers' Arms; large yard with gate entrance from Market-street. Apply to
4214 COOPER, BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, two houses in Liverpool-street, adjoining Pitt-street, one containing eight rooms, the other ten rooms, &c.: also, the house No. 3, Rushcutter View, South Head Road, near the Toll Gate. Apply to Dr. FULLERTON, 65, Pitt-street, between two and four o'clock P.M. 4215

TO LET, a Shop and good Dwelling House, just undergoing extensive repairs. The premises form the corner of Kent and Windmill streets, and were for many years occupied as the Napoleon Inn. To any person wishing to establish a good retail business in connexion with the shipping interest, the situation offers great advantages. Apply on the spot, or at the *Herald* Office. 3051

TO LET,

THAT commodious family residence in Fort-street, late in the occupation of Thomas Walker, Esq., D.C.G., being one of the most airy and healthy situations in the city. Apply to A. FOSS, 313, Pitt-street North, or to Mr. KORFF, next door, where parties wishing the premises can obtain the key.

TO BE LET, the Victoria Inn, at Blackwattle Swamp, Parramatta-street, with license, bar fittings, &c., complete. The furniture may be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to the present occupant.
R. BEATSON.
September 4.
Also for sale, a Square Pianoforte, in good order. 4216

TO LET, Cleveland House and Grounds. This desirable city residence has just undergone a thorough repair, and the grounds will be newly fenced for an approved tenant.
Also—
A genteel Cottage in Castlereagh-street, between Market and King streets. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, Engehurst; or at No. 5, Park-street. 3949

TO SMITHS,
A GOOD OPENING FOR A STEADY MAN.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that excellent smiths' shop, containing two forges, and complete sets of tools, having a good connexion, and in full trade, at present occupied by Mr. J. Owen.
For particulars apply to
ARTHUR GRAVELY, Ironmonger,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
September 4. 3945

TO LET, a commodious Shop and ——, corner of Pitt and Market —— Keever, 262, Pitt-street. 3457

TO BE LET, a Shop, in Pitt-street, next door to Messrs. Johnson and Weight's.
Apply to
P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry.
September 5. 3891

SALES BY AUCTION.

223, PITT-STREET.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, SUNDRIES.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.
The usual weekly collection of Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
Also,
Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c. 4230

ENTIRE HORSE.

FOR SALE, at STEWART'S Stables, in York-street,
THIS DAY,
The Entire thorough-bred Horse ST. ANDREW, by St. George. 4221

HORSES.
TWO STAGE COACHES.
GIGS, CABS.
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.
At twelve o'clock,
AT ALEXANDER'S COACHING ESTABLISHMENT, 322, PITT-STREET,
The whole Stock of that extensive and complete concern, consisting of—
Ten harness horses, in good condition, and all used to saddle and single harness
DIAMOND, a five-year old entire, by Problem, a first-rate gig and tandem horse
GAY LAD, the well-known steeple chaser
TIGER, a first-rate lady's horse, by Tiger, out of Duchess
One pair of carriage roans, both entire, and used to saddle
The CALIFORNIA COACH, built in first-rate style, with mail axles, side glasses, bleated timbers throughout, lined with drab cloth and morocco leather. She carries twenty passengers, and is allowed to be the finest stage coach in the colony
The ITEM, also an excellent coach, carrying sixteen passengers
Four sets four-in-hand harness, one set nearly new
A landau, a hackney phaeton, gigs, London break, gig and tandem harness, saddles, bridles, whips, patent chaff-cutter, chaff-boxes, stable utensils, and fixtures.
☞ As this sale will be without reserve, buyers from a distance are respectfully invited to attend. The horses are mostly well-known, and have been employed where inferior horses would be of no use. 4232

DRAPERY GOODS.

JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following Drapery Goods, viz.:
White and coloured rolled jacconets
Black sarsnet ribbons, all widths
Fancy ginghams, assorted
White and grey calicoes
Heavy cotton checks
Heavy Scotch twilled shirtings
Heavy drab moleskins
Heavy striped cotton ticks
Cotton handkerchiefs
Heavy striped cotton shirts
Fancy regatta shirts
Gents.' white shirts, assorted
Men's blue cloth caps
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Gents.' fancy tweed coats
Men's dark vests
Colonial tweeds, &c.
Terms at sale. 4184

12 CASES BONNETS AND HATS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
12 Cases bonnets and hats, consisting of—
Ladies' fine Tuscan bonnets
Girls', maids', and infants' ditto ditto
Ladies' broad patent bonnets
Girls', maids', and infants' ditto ditto
Ladies' improved straw ditto
Girls', maids', and infants' ditto
Ladies' fancy straw ditto
Girls', maids', and infants' ditto
Boys' fine Tuscan hats
Boys' fine Dunstable ditto
Terms at sale. 4183

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT SUPERIOR GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The following assortment of GLASSWARE—
New fingered half-pint tumblers
Common fluted ditto ditto
Bedford and London ditto ditto
Devon, ship, and Liverpool ditto
Taper, London, German, ship, octagon, pressed ditto
Oxford, Manchester, and Windsor ditto ditto
Cut wine glasses, in great variety
Cut and pressed salts
Ditto and ditto cruets and frames
Warwick dishes, centres and stands
Emerald, Princess, Oriental, and Mazarine candlesticks
Emerald and Oriental Islay whiskeys
Melon jugs, registered basins and covers
Straight melon decanters, pints and quarts
Amber and green hock, ditto ditto
Heavy fluted cut and cut ball decanters, pints and quarts
Handsome cut celery glasses, red and white
Melon shape ditto
Handsome cut water jugs
Sugar and butters, on feet
Massive cut caraffs and tumblers

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.
One package China mugs, with names
Bowls and saucers, basins, sugars
Plate, muffins, &c., solid sprig, punch
One package handsome coloured ironstone dinner services
Three packages breakfast and tea services, blue China, Orleans, white China, flowing blue, China, &c., &c.
One ditto sauce tureens, covered dishes, butters, and gravies, metal covered jugs, &c.
One ditto services China breakfast sets
One ditto metal covered jugs, &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ On account of the number of lots, the sale will commence precisely at the hour above stated. 4006

TO STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 10,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Two cases stationery, containing—
Blue and yellow wove foolscap and post, pocket books, paper cases, card cases, inkstands, envelopes, music books, wafers, sealing wax, school books, &c.
Terms at sale 4264

IMMENSE SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, IN CONSEQUENCE OF PERSONS LEAVING FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NOW'S THE TIME TO FURNISH.

MR. W. G. MOORE
Will sell,
THIS MORNING,
At the Labour Bazaar,
AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Also,
Large quantity of Public-house Fixtures
And,
A good Dray
With a great variety of sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash. 4262

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND SHIPPERS, TO NEW-ZEALAND AND CALIFORNIA.

27 PACKAGES OF DRAPERY GOODS.
NOW LANDING FROM THE LADY CLARKE.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned superior assortment of Seasonable Goods, viz.:—
2 Bales 36 inch horrocks longcloths
1 ,, 27 inch and 4-4 flannels
1 ,, 36 inch grey domestics
1 ,, 36 inch Aberdeen and imperial dowlas
2 Cases drab and millers' drab moleskins, and constitution cords
2 ,, 5-4 lilac and fancy prints
1 ,, 7-8 ,, ,,
2 ,, 28 inch stout cotton ticks
1 ,, 5-8 white and coloured satteen jeans
1 ,, containing an assortment of light fancy cashmere shawls, summer shawls, and handkerchiefs
2 ,, brown silk umbrellas, silk and satin parasols, and fancy parasols
1 ,, women's white and black cotton hose, spun silk and worsted hose
1 ,, children's white and tartan worsted socks, women's silk and Lisle thread and kid gloves
1 ,, black silk and fancy silk handkerchiefs
1 Bale 4-4 Osnaburghs
2 ,, Scotch twill shirts
2 Cases drab and millers' drab moleskin trousers, double stitched and taped
1 Bale 10-12 Witney blankets
1 Case boys' blue cloth caps
2 ,, assorted haberdashery
Terms at sale. 4212

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE RESIDENCE (AND PROPERTY, ADJOINING.)
OF THE
LATE REV. MR. M'KENNY,
AT
STANMORE, NEWTOWN.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The FAMILY RESIDENCE of the late Rev. Mr. M'Kenny, and the House and Grounds, now in the occupation of Mr. Robinson—the former is built upon a pleasant elevation, and has two front parlours, with verandah and hall, and four good bed rooms, besides kitchen, coach house, stable, stores, and a nice little orchard enclosure. The latter house has four good rooms, with outbuildings, and about three acres of rich land, stumped, cleared, and manured.
The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, and upon liberal terms. 4158

GREAT SALE
OF
HOUSES, SHOP, STORES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., TOGETHER WITH THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, INCLUDING SUGARS, TEAS, AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE GROCERY LINE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN CARROLL, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Carroll, to sell by public auction,
ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
On the Premises, near the Red Lion Inn, Parramatta-road,
THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE PROPERTY,
(To the highest bidder.)
The Premises are built in the very heart of Camperdown Village, and are known as CARROLL'S GENERAL STORE — they supply the wants of the thousands of persons who make this great thoroughfare in and out of Sydney, and the proprietor has made such an ample independence there as will enable him to retire from business.
The shop is 24 feet long by 18 feet broad, with a store connected therewith of the same size and dimensions;—attached to these also, is a shed upwards of 100 feet long, for storing hay, corn, flour, wheat, &c., to the extent of 500 tons, rendering the business part of the premises, including the well, stabling, and yards, the completest thing possible. The private apartments consist of a neat parlour, bedroom, kitchen, &c., the whole well built with brick and stone, &c.
After which,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, teas, sugars, groceries, hay, corn, and everything connected with the business.
After which,
The House adjoining the Grocery Store, with 25 feet frontage to the Parramatta-street, by 100 feet in depth.
Last lot—
Horse, Gig, and Harness.
Terms and other particulars in a future advertisement. 3918

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GREAT CHANCE FOR MONEYED MEN.

☞ SYDNEY CITY PROPERTY,
BY AUCTION.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to inform moneyed men in the city, and retired capitalists at Parramatta, Windsor, Campbelltown, Goulburn, Bathurst, Newcastle, and Maitland, &c., that he will sell by public auction,
(BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, MR. GEORGE WYER,)
On the Premises,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The whole of that gentleman's very
VALUABLE SYDNEY CITY PROPERTY,
situate in Castlereagh and Elizabeth streets, producing £429 8s. per annum, full particulars of which, together with the terms, will appear in a future advertisement. 4—

REVIEW.

Narrative of an Expedition, undertaken under the Direction of the late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy, for the Exploration of the Country lying between Rockingham Bay and Cape York. By WILLIAM CARRON, one of the Survivors of the Expedition. To which are added,—1. The Statement of the Aboriginal Native Jackey Jackey, who accompanied Mr. Kennedy. 2. The Statement of Dr. Vallack and Captain Dobson, who rescued the Survivors of the Expedition: and, 3. The Statement of Captain Simpson, of the Freak, who proceeded in search of Mr. Kennedy's papers, &c. 8vo, pp. 125. Sydney: 1849.

THE public feeling evinced on the arrival of the intelligence of the fatal termination of Mr. Kennedy's expedition to the York Peninsula, may now in a slight degree be responded to in the perusal of the unpretending narrative whose title heads the present notice.

It will be remembered that Mr. Carron, who was one of the two survivors of that interesting expedition, joined Mr. Kennedy in the capacity of Botanist, and, as appears from this narrative, was entrusted by that gentleman with a responsible position as regarded the party.

Fortunately, Mr. Carron has been enabled to retain sufficient memoranda to allow of the compilation of the most considerable part of this publication, which details more particularly than the relation given in our columns on the first return of the survivors, the dangers and difficulties which they had to undergo.

It is not necessary for us to make many extracts; and it would only interfere with the perusal of the book itself, to do so. We will, therefore, mention as briefly as possible the especial points to which our attention has been directed.

And, first we will venture to say, of our own accord, that if before this expedition started, we had our misgivings as to its likelihood of a favourable termination, in consequence of the spot selected for the disembarkation of the party, the simple and affecting statement before us furnishes us with a melancholy proof that our misgivings were not unjust.

To throw blame upon any one is not our intention. We are completely satisfied, that all that could be done on the part of Government was done to make the expedition successful. Mr. Kennedy was attended at its commencement by Captain Owen Stanley and his officers; and all who knew that gentleman have the fullest guarantee they can require, that to the best of his judgment and ability, every assistance and advice were rendered, that were likely to be useful. But, notwithstanding the *prestige* under which Mr. Kennedy embarked, we had our fears, that the end might be less fortunate than the beginning. It would be wrong now to conceal the grounds of this fear, as they were freely expressed, just before the time of his departure, to Mr. Kennedy himself, who, with that devotion to duty and obedience to the voice of authority, which so greatly distinguished him in all his undertakings, whilst admitting the possibility of disappointment, still went out resolved "*to do or die.*"

It is mentioned in the Botanical Remarks of the late Mr. Allan Cunningham, appended to the 2nd Vol. of Captain P. P. King's Narrative of his Survey of the Intertropical Coasts of Australia, that between the parallels of 15° and 17° south, the east coast is distinguished by a peculiar abundance of dense moist forest, with a species of calamus, which he considered as likely to be dependant on the granitic mountainous land which there approaches the coast. In fact, Cunningham stated sufficient to point out that a dense jungle would be found in that locality. Other observers have made us acquainted with the fact, that this calamus (as we find also from Carron's narrative) ranges, as Cunningham said it might, "southerly, one or two degrees;" and as the north point of Rockingham Bay is in the parallel of 18° south, it is included, necessarily, in this jungle region of damp forest. Mr. Carron, speaking of this plant, after enumerating a variety of plants at the sandy wet spot at which the party first encamped, in 17·58·10, makes the following remarks (By-the-bye, it is a pity the mistakes in spelling the botanical words are not corrected):—

I proceeded along the edge of a mangrove swamp for a short distance, and entered a fresh water swamp about a mile from the beach, covered with very thick scrub, composed of large trees of the genus *melaleuca*, running for the most part from forty to fifty feet high. Here also I first found a strong growing climbing palm (calamus), throwing up a number of shoots from its roots, many of them one hundred feet long, and about the thickness of a man's finger, with long pinnatified leaves covered with sharp spines, long tendrils growing out of the stem alternately with the leaves, many of them twenty feet long, covered with strong spines slightly curved downward, by which the shoots are supported in their rambling growth. They lay hold of the surrounding bushes and branches of trees, often covering the tops of the tallest, and turning in all directions. On some of these tendrils the blossoms and seeds are produced, the seed bearing tendrils having, at about two feet apart, long bunches of very small white apetalous hermaphrodite flowers, closely crowded together, with six stamens, one pistil, and three cleft stigma. The seed is a small hard nut, with a thin scaly covering, and is produced in great abundance.

The leaves of this palm resemble those of the Livistona, being about three feet long, of a dark green colour, and cut at regular spaces to the mid rib. The shoots are remarkably tough, and I afterwards found them used by the natives in making their canoes. These canoes are small and constructed of bark, with a small sapling on each side to strengthen them, the ends of which are tied together with these shoots. They are jointed, and resemble the common cane used in basket making, and when cut they exhibit the small pores in a similar manner.

The growth of this plant forms one of the greatest obstacles to travelling in the bush in this district. It forms a dense thicket, into which it is impossible to penetrate without first cutting it away, and a person once entangled in its long tendrils has much difficulty in extricating himself, as they lay hold on everything they touch. On entering the swamp to examine plants I was caught by them, and became so much entangled before I was aware of it that it took me nearly an hour to get clear, although I had entered but a few yards.

No sooner did I cut one tendril, than two or three others clung around me at the first attempt to move, and where they once clasp they are very difficult to unloose. Abundance of the shoots, from fifteen to twenty feet long, free from leaves or tendrils, could be obtained, and would be useful for all the purposes to which the common cane is now applied.

When it is considered, that at the back of the country behind the beach, the coast ranges rise to a height of nearly 3000 feet, it may be supposed that great difficulties would be likely to be encountered in debarking at such a part of the coast, especially as no landing could be effected, in consequence of the violent surf, and strong trade winds blowing upon the shore, without considerable risk to horses pent up in a crowded craft of small dimensions, who would be taken from the heated vessel and thrown into the sea, in order to reach the land, and to men who, after the voyage, would at once commence their operations under a tropical sun, amidst swamps and jungles.

It is also on record, that, notwithstanding Leichhardt, when about 110 miles west of Rockingham Bay, *fell in with friendly tribes*, whom he conjectures to have come from that Bay, the natives of York Peninsula have not always been friendly, and (this is stated from memory, not having the book to ... refer to the place) that a blackfellow ... was shot near the Bay by the expedition ... of H.M.S. Fly.

For these ... reasons, it did appear to some persons, that it would have been better to have chosen another spot for landing the expedition, and Halifax Bay was pointed out, as a locality preferable in many respects, especially as it is not above 60 or 65 miles from Leichhardt's track on the Burdekin River. It is too late now to insist on such views as these; and they are put forth, with no intention whatever to impute to any of the parties who directed the undertaking the slightest blame, but, merely, because they have been actually realised by the facts that have transpired.

The expedition landed on the 24th or 25th of May, in very cold and wet weather; and after having been entangled in impassable swamps; cutting passages through dense jungle; and being nearly constantly up to their knees and middles in water, in wading through creeks and rivers, that flow into and from the swamps, it was not till the 3rd August that they reached the summit of a spur of the range of mountains; having left their carts behind; lost much of their flour, and some horses; and having amongst them "the ague."

Such was the *commencement* of this expedition; yet no one could have done better, in consequence of the natural obstacles to success.

Mr. Kennedy appeared to be admirably fitted for the leader of an expedition of this character, in every respect.

Although he had innumerable difficulties and hardships to contend with, he always appeared cheerful, and in good spirits. Travelling through such a country as we were, such a disposition was essential to the success of the expedition. He was always diverting the minds of his followers from the obstacles we daily encountered, and encouraging them to hope for better success; careful in all his observations and calculations, as to the position of his camp, and cautious not to plunge into difficulties, without personal observation of the country, to enable him to take the safest path. But having decided, he pursued his deliberate determination with steady perseverance, sharing in the labour of cutting through the scrub, and all the harrassment attendant on travelling through such a wilderness, with as much or greater alacrity and zeal than any of his followers. It was often grievous to me to hear some of the party observe, after we had passed over some difficult tract, "that a better road might have been found, a little to the right or to the left." Such observations were the most unjust and vexatious, as in all matters of difficulty and of opinion, he would invariably listen to the advice of all, and if he thought it prudent, take it.

We gain an insight into the nature of the country from the following extract:—

August 3.—We started early this morning, and proceeded up a spur of the range, in a north-westerly direction, but could not get so far as they had cleared. We managed to get twenty-three horses and their loads up to a flat place on the range, but, after several efforts, being unable to drive or lead the other horse up, we left him tied to a tree in the scrub. We found him all right the next morning, but as there was nothing but scrub before us, Mr. Kennedy thought it prudent to send the horses back to where there was grass and water for them whilst some of the party cleared a path. After we had entered the scrub, we crossed a small creek, running rapidly, and which joined another running from the north-eastward, and which at their junction, form the river we had been camped at for the last few previous days.

The creeks ran over precipitous rocky falls, and it was Mr. Kennedy's opinion, that all the creeks we have met with on this side (coast side) the range, run into the swamps, and there spread, and gathering again, form into channels and run into Rockingham Bay. There is a large tract of land opposite Rockingham Bay, which is occupied by swamps, intersected by patches of open ground, and a few peaked hills. The swamps extend about forty five miles, to about 145·20 east longitude. It seemed that a great deal of rain had fallen over this country, and it rained at intervals all the time we were in the vicinity of Rockingham Bay—from the 21st May to the middle of August. It was Mr. Kennedy's opinion that the rainy season occurred very late this year. The whole peninsula seemed to fall from the east to the west.

This spot was about half way from the coast to the Separation Creek of Leichhardt. The weather and the country conspired against sheep and cattle as well as man.

August 5.—We mustered the horses morning and evening, and drove the sheep close to the fire, having one of our kangaroo dogs chained up beside them, and the other one with the sheep dog loose. We were apprehensive that the natives might attack us.

August 6.—Shortly after we had mustered the cattle this morning, seven or eight natives appeared at the edge of the scrub, in the direction from which we had come.

Just as they approached an Australian magpie perched upon a tree, and I shot it to show the effect of our fire-arms. On hearing the report of the gun they all ran into the scrub, and we saw them no more. On all occasions it was Mr. Kennedy's order, not to fire on the blacks without they molested us. I was anxious on this occasion not to let the natives know how few we were, and was glad to send them away in so quiet a manner. One of our sheep died this day, and as we had lost several before, and had but little to employ us, we opened it to see if we could ascertain the cause of its death. *We found its entrails full of water.* Our party was now divided into three bodies: Mr. Kennedy, Jackey, and four others, clearing a way up the mountain; Niblett and three others guarding the stores; whilst myself, Dunn, and Mitchell, had charge of the sheep and horses. It was necessary, therefore, for us to keep a good look-out, and two of us watched together.

The natives appear to have given them great trouble, and as early as the 4th July, in a rencontre with them, it was necessary to fire upon them; "four of them fell, but Mr. Kennedy could not ascertain whether more than one was killed." (p. 26.)

On the 10th August, the party reached the summit of the mountains, upwards of 2000 feet high, in 17·48 S., 145·20 E.

There is one thing we dislike in this journal. One of the men, Mr. Carron says, conducted himself ill, in fact "made a false return of the stores issued weekly." We think it would have been better, seeing that the poor man is amongst the dead, to have suppressed the mention of the fact. To the honour of Mr. Kennedy be it mentioned, that when he left Sydney he requested that any mention of a certain transaction not creditable to two of his people, might be suppressed by whosoever might draw up an account of the Victoria expedition from his notes.

The geographical facts in this journal, as might be expected, are few. We learn, however, that the party crossed the Separation and Great Ant-hill Creeks of Leichhardt, his account of the country near which is in agreement in the main with Carron's. The high range at the back of Rockingham Bay, sends down to the eastward the waters which caused them to proceed so far to the south-west, and to the westward abundance of streams which Carron thinks run into the Gulf of Carpentaria across the Peninsula, but which clearly fall into the Lynd and the Mitchell, which river they crossed, and left on 17th September, being on the 23rd in 15·33. On carefully comparing the two journals, we think that there can be no doubt that the country as described by Leichhardt *does* agree with that crossed by Kennedy, and that the river was identified by the latter. It rises near Cape Tribulation, going northwards about thirty miles, and then trends south-west. It was deep and broad.

The natives appear to be troublesome all through the York Peninsula, as several skirmishes took place with them, and they were very impudent. They were fired upon more than once. The Nonda fruit of Leichhardt seems to cover a wide tract of country to the eastward and northward of his route. The only rocks seen, appear to have been granite, which occupies the whole of Kennedy's route, talc slate in a few patches, trap, and a flinty rock, mentioned also by Leichhardt.

The party seems never to have lost the ague caught in the swamps at starting: the horses must have been affected also, for the constant mention of killing them or of their dying, shows that they were almost useless. The privations to which the party were reduced may be learned from frequent statements, such as this:—

October 2.—The plain extended a great distance to the westward, and crossing it one of our horses knocked up and could travel no longer; Mr. Kennedy ordered him to be bled, and we not liking to lose the blood, boiled it as a blood-pudding with a little flour, and in the situation we were, enjoyed it very much.

October 3.—We killed the horse this morning as he was not able to stand, and dried the meat to carry with us; we made a small stage of saplings on which to dry the meat: the meat was cut off to the bone as clean as possible, and then cut in thin slices, and laid on the stage in the sun to dry, and the sun being very hot it dried well: the heart, liver, and kidneys were parboiled, and cut up fine, and mixed with the blood of the horse and about three pounds of flour; they made four puddings, with which, after they had boiled about four hours, we satisfied our appetites better than we had been able to do for some time; it was served up in the same manner as our usual rations, in equal parts, and each man had a right to reserve a portion of his mess till the next day, but very little was saved; Mr. Kennedy found that it was even necessary to have the horse-flesh watched whilst drying, finding that two or three of the party had secreted small quantities amongst their clothes; such precautions were quite necessary, as well in justice to the whole of the party, as to keep up the strength of all, which seemed to be very fast declining. At night we made a fire to smoke the meat, and to destroy the maggots, which were very numerous in it; we packed the meat in empty flour bags.

Under such circumstances, it was not to be supposed that much accession to philosophical knowledge could be obtained. The party were never, we think, 100 miles from the coast, and at Princess Charlotte's Bay they were close upon the beach. Their chief object was to save their lives.

In ... lat. 13·35 they crossed the track of a hurricane, which seems to have come from south-west to north-east, about two years before, as shown by the state of the trees and saplings.

Mr. Kennedy having left the party on the 13th November, the remainder of the journal is occupied by the account of the horrible circumstances attending the party who were left at Weymouth Bay.

The natives who visited the camp do not appear to have used words in common with those of Cape York; the few examples given are all different.

We must hasten to conclude our notice of this journal, but our delicate readers who may be tainted with epicurism, may learn a useful moral from two little paragraphs.

December 21.—Our kangaroo dog being very weak, and unable to catch anything, we killed, and lived on him for two days. There was very little flesh on his bones, but our dried meat was so bad, that we very much enjoyed the remains of our old companion, and drank the water in which we boiled him.

December 24.—The natives brought us a few pieces of fish and turtle, but it was almost rotten; they also gave us a blue-tongued lizard, which I opened and took out eleven young ones, which we roasted and ate. There was nothing but scales on the old one, except its tail.

Nearly the last act of Mr. Carron's career at Weymouth Bay, was connected with the deaths of Niblett and Wall. He writes thus—

December 28.—Niblett and Wall both died this morning; Niblett was quite dead when I got up, and Wall, though alive, was unable to speak; they were neither of them up the day previous. I had been talking with them both, endeavouring to encourage them to hope on, to the last, but sickness, privation, and fatigue had overcome them, and they abandoned themselves to a calm and listless despair.

As the evening came on, there came with it the painful task of removing the bodies of our unfortunate companions who had died in the morning. We had not strength to make the smallest hole in the ground as a grave; but after great exertion we succeeded in removing the bodies to a small patch of phyllanthus scrub, about four feet high, and eighty yards from the tent. We then laid them side by side, and covered them with a few small branches, and this was all the burial we were enabled to give them.

We can quite believe what he says afterwards in referring to their rescue—

For a minute or two I was almost senseless with the joy which the hope of our deliverance inspired. I made the natives a few presents, and gave them a note to Captain Dobson, which I made them easily understand I wanted them to take to that gentleman. I was in hopes they would then have gone, but I soon found they had other intentions. A great many natives were coming from all quarters well armed with spears. I had given a shirt to the one who had brought the note, and put it on him; but I saw him throw down the note and pull off the shirt, and picking up his spears he joined the rest, who were preparing to attack us. We were expecting every moment to be attacked and murdered by these savages, our newly awakened hope already beginning to fail, when we saw Captain Dobson and Dr. Vallack, accompanied by Jackey and a man named Barrett, who had been wounded a few days before in the arm by a barbed spear, approaching towards us, across the creek. I and my companion, who was preserved with me, must ever be grateful for the prompt courage with which these persons, at the risk of their own lives, came to our assistance, through the scrub and mangroves, a distance of about three miles, surrounded as they were all the way by a large number of armed natives.

I was reduced almost to a skeleton. The elbow bone of my right arm was through the skin, as also the bone of my right hip. My legs also were swollen to an enormous size.

Jackey Jackey's statement has been already published.

Captain Dobson's and Mr. Vallack's relate to the rescue. The account given by the latter of the capture and loss of the fellow who killed Kennedy is highly interesting.

The extracts from the log of Captain T. B. Simpson are, like all his notices, full of instructive matter. We have only room to introduce what he says of his search for the bodies of Niblett and Wall, and of Mr. Kennedy.

Thursday, May 3.—During the night moderate breeze from the south with light showers. At five A.M. Captain Sampson came alongside, he wishing to join our party, and visit the camp. Having well manned and armed the large whaleboat, pulled on shore, and landed at the entrance of a small river, on a little sand patch, the place having been pointed out by Jackey Jackey; it was the only clear landing place I saw. A dense mangrove swamp extended some distance beyond high water mark. We had no sooner landed than the rain fell in torrents, and continued for three hours, so much so that we could not load our guns.

It was about high water when we landed, and in the mangrove scrub through which we had to go, the water was nearly up to our waists. We had, therefore, no alternative but to remain patiently until the tide fell, and the rain ceased.

On searching the place where we landed, part of a blanket was found, marked a broad arrow o, a part of a tarpaulin, a piece of canvas, apparently a portion of a tent, and a small tin dish, with a name scratched on its back. These articles were evidently part of the pillage from the camp.

At eleven A.M., having some of our guns in a state to be trusted, we launched our boats and pulled a short distance up the creek, in order to avoid in some measure the crossing of the mangrove swamp. We started, Jackey taking the lead, leaving a party to look after the boats. We walked for a short distance in a mangrove swamp, and came out on an open spot where we found a native camp, which from appearances had been but recently abandoned, the ashes of the fires being still warm; we made a strict search but found nothing; we proceeded, passed through a small belt of mangroves, and came on an open plain; here Jackey and Tommy, being the leading men, saw five natives, about fifty yards from us, planted behind trees, each had a bundle of spears; they were evidently watching us. Jackey levelled his gun at the nearest, and off they ran and disappeared immediately; Jackey seemed very desirous to shoot them, but I told him not to fire, as I wished to speak to them.

From the recent heavy rain the plain was very nearly knee deep with water, nearly the whole distance we travelled the water was over our ankles, making walking very fatiguing. After crossing the plain we came to a band of trees and bushes, among them I was surprised to find some very fine banana plants; I observed also a fine specimen of the red cedar, the only tree I had hitherto seen was the melaluca; here we crossed a small creek, and came on fine forest land. After proceeding some distance, Jackey pointed out the place where the party first camped, and where Mr. Kennedy left the eight men; they subsequently removed to the opposite side of the creek; near this place on a tree was carved in large letters "K. LXXX," which I suppose meant the eightieth station. On coming to the creek found it running too strong for us to ford it; went along by its sides a short distance, and were fortunate to find a tree extending across it, upon which we got over; found the grass as high as our shoulders, crossed a small gully and ascended a slight acclivity, which brought us to the site of the camp; a bare spot of ground indicated the exact locality; this spot was strewed with portions of books, all of a religious or scientific description; found no manuscripts; parts of harness-leather belts, pieces of cedar boxes in leather covers were also found; one or two tins for carrying water, a camp stool, and part of a table, a piece of a tent pole, the bones, skulls, and part of the feathers of birds, &c.; specimens of natural history, all destroyed. I observed the bones of a horse, and the skull of a dog; a piece of torn calico with a portion of a chart adhering to it was picked up; I thought I could make out the words "River Mitchell" on it.

I was some time before I could find the remains of Wall and Niblett, who were the last men that died and had not been buried, the survivors being too weak. I placed myself at the camp, and looked about for the likeliest place to which a corpse would be taken under the circumstances. I went down into a small gully, about sixty yards from the camp; under some small bushes, in about two feet of water, I found their bones, two sculls and some of the larger bones, the smaller ones having most probably been washed away by the flood; the bones were all carefully collected and taken on board. From the position in which these bones were found, agreeing with the description given me by Mr. Carron, I feel confident they are the remains of Wall and Niblett.

I was rather surprised to find some cabbage-palm trees (Livistonia) growing in the vicinity of the camp; the tops are very nutritious, and would be very desirable for men in a starving state, had they been aware of it. I picked up part of a key belonging to a chronometer. After having a good look round, we returned to the boats, all tired, from our drenching and wading through so much mud and water, and we unfortunately had no provisions of any kind, and had eaten nothing all day. When we pulled to the entrance of the river it was low water, and there was a bank dry outside of us for upwards of half a mile; we had no alternative but to wait until the tide flowed. At half-past three P.M., got on board, hoisted the boat in, and prepared to start in the morning.

I found among the pieces of books, a portion of Leichhardt's Journey Overland.

Tuesday, May 8, 1849.—During the night, blowing strong from the S E. and squally with rain. At daylight made preparations for starting. I took the five-oared whaleboat, and the second officer, accompanied by Captain Elliott, went in the small boat, both well armed and manned.

At half-past six A.M. we left and ran before a strong breeze from the S.E. and stood in for the entrance of Escape River. At half-past seven hauled in round the south head (Point Shadwell) in crossing the bar, least water three fathoms, the tide being about first quarter spring flood.

After entering the river, perceived a bay, with small sandy beaches, one of which Jackey pointed out as the place where Mr. Kennedy first met the hostile natives; from this place we observed some of them launching a canoe for the purpose of speaking us, but as we could not afford to lose either the time or the tide, I deferred communicating with them until our return. After steering west about five or six miles, the river began gradually to wind to the northward, and afterwards S.S.E.; the river six or seven miles from the entrance was upwards of a mile in width, both banks were covered by a dense impenetrable mangrove swamp; after the river trended to the southward we had to lower our sails and pull; after pulling some four or five miles the river became gradually narrower. I observed several branches of it trending to the northward and westward; we remained on the southernmost branch, the principal one; as we proceeded on the left hand side of the river we came to a clear place free of mangroves, the only one we had seen; here we landed, and Jackey pointed it out as the place where Mr. Kennedy had come down *on the morning of the day when* he was killed; it was here Jackey advised him to abandon the horses, and swim the river, about thirty yards wide. Jackey pointed out the tree where he made the horses fast while they went down to the river and searched in vain for oysters, they having had nothing to eat all that day.

We again proceeded, the river becoming gradually narrower as we advanced, and the water perfectly fresh. After going about two or three miles the river became so narrow that our oars could not be used. We were compelled to haul the boats along, against a strong stream, by the overhanging branches of the trees, frequently coming across fallen trees, over which we had to launch our boats, running the risk of staving them; and again obliged to force them under others. A better spot could not have been selected by the natives for cutting us off, had they been so disposed—a narrow creek, and a dense scrub on either side. We still proceeded till the boats could get no further; we had traced the Escape River to its source—a small fresh water creek. As we advanced the belt of mangroves became thinner. We landed on a clear place, on the right of the creek. We went a short distance inland; saw an extensive plain, with numerous large ant-hills on it, which Jackey knew as the place he had crossed the day Mr. Kennedy was killed. Jackey went a short distance further to reconnoitre, and presently returned, having perfectly satisfied himself as to our locality.

After making a hasty meal we proceeded, leaving four hands in charge of the boats; we walked some distance across a swamp, still following the course of the creek. In the swamp I saw a great many of the Nepenthes distillatoria, or pitcher plants; they were not exactly of the same description I have seen on the Pellew Islands and other places; nearly all of them wanted the graceful turn in the stem, for which these elegant plants are so justly celebrated. We traced the creek for nearly a mile, looking out for a crossing place, when Jackey pointed out on the other side of the creek the place he had secreted the saddle-bags. At length we came to a tree which had fallen and formed a kind of bridge, over which we passed with difficulty, and returned to the place where Jackey said the saddle-bags were planted. Jackey then showed us the place where "horse tumble down creek" after being speared. Some horse-dung was found on the top of the bank close to this place, which confirmed Jackey's statement; he then took us a few yards into the scrub to look for the saddle-bags, and told us to look about for a broken twig, growing over a thick bush; the place was found, but the saddle bags were gone; on searching under the bush among the leaves, the horizon glass of a sextant was found, a strong proof that Jackey had found the right place.

Jackey then took us through a dense scrub for some distance, when we came on open swampy ground about half a mile wide; on the opposite side there was more scrub, close to which there were three large ant-hills; Jackey took us to the centre one, five yards from which poor Kennedy fell; against this ant-hill Jackey placed him when he went after the saddle bags. Jackey told us to look about for broken spears; some pieces were found; he then took us to a place about sixty yards from the ant-hill, where he put Mr. Kennedy, who then told him not to carry him far. About a quarter of a mile from this place, towards the creek, Jackey pointed out a clear space of ground, near an angle of a very small running stream of fresh water, close to three young pandanus trees, as the place where the unfortunate gentleman died. Jackey had taken him here to wash his wounds and stop the blood. It was here, when poor Kennedy found he was dying, that he gave Jackey instructions about the papers, when Jackey said, "Why do you talk so; you are not going to leave me?"

Jackey then led the way to a dense tea-tree scrub, distant about three or four hundred yards, where he had carried the body and buried it. When we came to the edge of the scrub, Jackey was at a loss where to enter, as he said when he was carrying the corpse he did not look behind—all the objects in front being nearly alike he did not get a good mark. Into the midst of this scrub we went, divided ourselves and searched in every direction, but could not find the place; Jackey had not made the spot too conspicuous, fearing the blacks might find it, he had only bent down two twigs across each other; the scrub was not very extensive but exceedingly thick.

Jackey led the way to a creek, and pointed out the place where he had crossed. Jackey said, "I threw him down one fellow compass somewhere here." It was immediately found, it was one of Kater's prismatic compasses, the name "Chislett, London," engraved on the back. Jackey then went to a place where he "plant him sextant," but the flood had been over the place and washed it away. When returning I found the trough for an artificial horizon washed upon the banks of the creek, this had been left with the sextant. Jackey crossed the creek, and found a small wooden bottle of quicksilver in the same place he had left it.

We returned to the scrub where Mr. Kennedy was buried, when we came to it I placed the party (eleven in number) five yards asunder, and traversed it this way in all directions, but without success. I then took Jackey to the plain where the poor gentleman died, and told him to go towards the scrub in the same manner he did when he was carrying the corpse, and not to look back, which he did, telling me the manner in which he carried it, and where he shifted it from one shoulder to the other. In this manner he entered the scrub, and I have no doubt he took us very near the exact place where the body was buried; we sounded the ground all round with our ramrods, but without success. After taking another good look we reluctantly gave up the search, as the night was rapidly approaching, and returned to the boats.

My opinion is, that the remains of the unfortunate gentleman have not been exhumed; if they had, we should have seen some indication of them; the natives would not have taken the trouble to fill the grave or take away the bones. The soil where he was buried was of a light sandy nature, and the small mound Jackey rose over the grave had been washed down by the heavy rains. The only clue that gave rise to the supposition that the natives had found the body, was the fact that part of Mr. K.'s trousers were found in the canoe taken by the schooner Ariel. Jackey said there were other trousers in the saddle-bag, exactly like those he had on at the time of his death. The saddle-bags, there is not the slightest doubt, have been found by the natives. Poor Jackey was very quiet, but felt, and felt deeply, during the day. When pointing out the spot where Mr. K. died, I saw tears in his eyes, and no one could be more indefatigable in searching for the remains. His feelings against the natives were bitter, and had any of them made their appearance at the time, I could hardly have prevented him from shooting them.

When we got back to the boats, we immediately proceeded down the creek, being anxious to get clear of the intricate navigation before dark. We succeeded in getting into the open river with difficulty, the numerous snags and branches of trees in the creek, together with the strong current, required great precaution to prevent our boats being stove.

A few yards above the place pointed out by Jackey in the morning, where Mr Kennedy came down to the river for the purpose of crossing, we found the water very shallow, not ankle deep, right across, and had they waited till low water might have crossed without difficulty; as we pulled down the river we found numerous shoals, our boat constantly grounding; in fact Escape River is not a river, but an estuary, terminating in swamps.

At eleven we arrived at the entrance of the river, where I camped for the night, on a sandy beach not far from Point Shadwell, having determined to examine the native camp at daybreak. Set a watch, but made no fire, as I wanted to take the natives by surprise.

Wednesday, May 9th, 1849.—Blowing very hard all night from S.E.; passed a miserable night—the mosquitoes devouring us.

At break of day launched our boats and pulled towards the camp where we had seen the natives the day before. Some of the party went along the beach. On arriving at the camp found it had very recently been abandoned; one of Jackey's companions saw one native, who ran into the bush and was seen no more.

I went with Jackey some distance into the bush, he showed me the place where a native threw a spear at him the day before Mr. Kennedy's death; Jackey fired, but missed him. I forgot to mention that the master of the Coquette had seen a native at Port Albany, who had apparently been wounded in the face with large shot, and as he answered the exact description given by Jackey, there is little doubt that he was the same individual mentioned in his statement as shot by him.

We searched the camp, found a small piece of red cloth, which Jackey recognised as part of the lining of Mr. K.'s cloak, also a piece of painted canvas; a canoe on the beach we destroyed. Finding nothing more could be done, we pulled out of the river, and got on board about ten A.M., after a very hard pull against both a head wind and tide.

Found the brig riding very uneasy in consequence of the heavy sea, and as Jackey said the other papers, called by him the small ones, and which I conceive to be the most important, as he was particularly instructed to take them to the Governor, were secreted at the head of another river, about eight miles further to the northward, and finding the vessel could not ride any longer here with safety, I determined when the tide eased, to weigh and seek some more secure anchorage.

Mr. Macnate, officer of the Freak, states as follows:—

May 11.—At half-past 11 A.M. entered the mouth of a river, near the centre of Newcastle Bay; here we lost sight of Albany Island, making the distance from it about fourteen miles; the entrance of this river is about one mile and a half wide; on the northern half of the entrance the water is deep, three fathoms; on the southern side there is a sand bank, nearly dry at low water.

From the entrance we went S.S.W. five miles, when the river narrowed to about the third of a mile, we had from six to two and a half fathoms all the way in. From here we went into the branch of the river that ran about south, the main river going west. The entrance to the branch is about two cables' lengths, we went in a southerly direction about six miles, when the river narrowed to forty feet; here we landed at half-past three P.M. leaving two hands in charge of the boat, walked about two and a half miles, where Jackey found the papers, they had been pulled out of the hollow trunk where he had placed them, they were much damaged, being saturated with water. We then went half a mile to where Jackey had camped, to look for a pair of compasses he had left; could not find them, but found a note book that Jackey had been drawing sketches in; from here we went to another camp to look for the compasses, but did not find them.

Captain Simpson says further:—

Sunday, May 13, 1849.—Fresh breeze from S.E. and fine all day. At eight A.M. both vessels hoisted the ensign at half mast. At three P.M. having put the remains of Messrs. Wall and Niblet in a coffin, left the ship in the two boats with nearly all the ship's crew cleaned, and pulled to the southern end of Albany Island, landed and went up to the highest hill on that part of the island, and on the top, a clear open place, we dug a grave and interred the remains of the unfortunate individuals Thomas Wall and Charles Niblet, *read the funeral service over them*; about ten or twelve of the natives were present, and we fully explained to them what we were doing, they conducted themselves with propriety when the funeral service was being read.

Poor Jackey was much affected, and could not refrain from tears.

The spot I selected is the most conspicuous on the island, and would be in an excellent site to erect a monument to the memory of the unfortunate men who perished on the late ill-fated expedition.

At each end of the grave I placed two large bushes, and on the top were placed several large stones.

I got the following bearings on the spot, viz:—

The A rock just open with the side of a hill; the northward of Albany Island bearing S. 147° W.; the North Brother N. 58° E.; Fly Point (main land) S. 1° E.; Tree Island, just visible over the top of the hill, S. 146° W. A bottle was placed over the grave, with a paper in it, stating who was interred, with the date, &c.

At sunset returned on board.

I cannot close my extracts without mentioning the exemplary conduct of Jackey Jackey. Since he came on board I have always found him quiet, obliging, and very respectful; when on shore he was very attentive, nothing could abstract him from his object; the sagacity and knowledge he displayed in travelling the trackless wilderness was astonishing; when he found the places he went in search of he was never flushed with success, but invariably maintained his quiet, unobtrusive behaviour; he was much concerned at not being able to find the remains of his late unfortunate master, to whom he was sincerely attached; his two companions also conducted themselves well, and were very useful on shore.

May 14.—P.M., sent a party on shore to endeavour to catch the horse; caught him after a long chase, tethered to a tree for the night.

May 15.—Got the horse safely on board; blowing with heavy rain; cannot weigh to-day.

In concluding this hurried notice, we have to observe, that unsatisfactory in one respect as this publication is, giving nothing from the papers of Mr. Kennedy, of which some mention should have been made, it is nevertheless a very melancholy testimony to his integrity and worth. His constant devotion to the repose and duties of the Lord's day, and his carefulness over his party are noble evidences of his character. "*Requiescat in pace!*"

We cannot but regret that Captain Simpson had no means of digging through the scrub, especially as in his opinion the body *was not exhumed*, (though Jackey Jackey (p. 91) recognised in the canoe, from which the murderer was *taken*, a part of the trousers he had tied round Kennedy's head, when he buried him); and we hope that the Government will not rest till this has been done—till, if possible, the remains of this most excellent man have been brought within the rites of the Christian Church. For, though Carron read service over his companions, and Simpson officiated over Niblett and Wall, though Kennedy himself, not ἀκλαυτος, has had, it is true, interment from his kind-hearted heathen friend, and though the Colony has decreed him not exactly to be *ἄταφος*, he yet lacks the "*injecto ter pulvere*" of all civilised nations, pagan or Christian. It must not be.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—Since the publication of the Legislative Council's Report on the Corporation, the City Council has been busily employed in taking evidence and gathering information on the various charges relied upon by Mr. Lowe. The evidence is being printed, and with the various documents will be very voluminous and expensive.

COMPLIMENTARY AND GRATIFYING.—The "Shanghai Market Report," of the 15th May, says that the stock of tea is about four thousand packages, "chiefly of inferior Skins and Twankays, only fit for the New South Wales market."

THE PRECEDENCE QUESTION.—We understand that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State, to the effect that it was never intended in the celebrated circular respecting the precedence of Roman Catholic prelates, that Archbishop Polding should have precedence of the Lord Bishop of Sydney, who as Metropolitan has the rank of an Archbishop. This is far from being satisfactory, as it does not affect the main question, the recognition of titles and dignities conferred by the Pope, who, it is declared by law, hath no jurisdiction in this realm. As the original despatch was published in the *Gazette*, we think this should also be made public.

THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Bill for Incorporating the Railway Company has been read a third time and passed, and as all the main provisions had previously received the approval of the Government, there is no doubt that it will receive the Governor's assent, and before the end of the week become the law of the land.

NEW COUNTRY.—It is reported, we believe on good authority, that an extensive tract of alluvial country has been discovered immediately behind Port Curtis. The soil is declared to be of the richest description, and from the latitude will be well adapted for the growth of sugar, cotton, and other tropical productions.

SUGAR GROWING.—Notwithstanding the natural antipathy which people in Sydney have to becoming members of joint stock companies, the advantages to the colony of the introduction of sugar growing are so obvious, and the amount required to give a fair trial to the experiment is so small, that a number of persons have determined that a commencement shall be made, although on a limited scale. Several meetings have taken place lately, and a provisional committee has been formed to make the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a company. A deputation from the committee had an interview with the Colonial Secretary last week, when the honorable gentleman stated, that although he could not pledge himself without further consideration, he had no doubt the Government would assist in carrying a Bill for incorporating the company through the Legislative Council, and limiting the liability of the shareholders to twice the amount of their shares; he feared, however, that it would be impossible to do anything in the matter this session, which is now drawing so near to a close. Mr. Bowden, who has had great practical experience in Jamaica, is of opinion that the land on the banks of the Brisbane is well adapted for sugar growing, and that the climate is sufficiently hot to ensure the cane coming to perfection. Although the matter rather "hangs fire" at present, we have no doubt that before many months there will be a sugar plantation at Moreton Bay, and that within a very few years from this time, large quantities of sugar will be sent from the district, not only to Sydney, but to the neighbouring colonies.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edward Gostwyck Cory, Esq., of Gostwyck, Paterson, to be a Magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1849.

IMPOUNDINGS.

MUDGEE.—From the estate of W. Lawson, Esq., of Bumbira, August 24: Chesnut mare, white star on forehead, near hind fetlock white, branded B on near shoulder, with some illegible mark underneath the brand. Bay yearling colt, black points, branded IB on near side of back under saddle. If the above mare and colt are not released on or previous to the 17th September, they will be sold. J. FINUCANE. 10s.

CANOWINDRA.—From the estate of T. Icely, Esq., August 21: Black bullock, white back and belly, illegible brand off rump and ribs. Red and white spotted heifer, top off off ear, illegible brand off rump. Blue cow, top off off ear, slit near ear, PM and illegible brand rump. Blue strawberry calf, top off near ear, OM off rump. Red cow, white hind legs, top off near ear, like M off ribs, and illegible brand off rump. Red and white cow, MS off rump. Red and white steer, top off off ear, unbranded. Yellow calf, brown neck, and white belly, unbranded. Black bullock, white back and belly, illegible brand off ribs. Brown steer, piece out near ear, like AN near rump. Yellow brindle cow, white belly, piece out off ear, illegible brand off rump and ribs. Red sided calf, white back and belly, unbranded. Brown bull calf, unbranded. Brindle cow, white belly, HIN off ribs. Strawberry poley cow, like O and illegible brand off ribs. Strawberry calf, unbranded. Red sided poley cow, like O off rump. Black heifer, white tail, slit off ear, JS near rump. White steer, brown ears and cheeks, brown spot inside off thigh, like MB off rump. Red and white spotted bull calf, unbranded. Yellow sided cow, white back and belly, hoop horns, piece out off ear, like TP near rump, and illegible brand off rump. Red sided calf, white back and belly, unbranded. Black poley heifer, top off near ear, slit off ear, tip of tail white, MG off rump. Red and white spotted bullock, top off near ear, CD near rump and thigh. Red poley bullock, white belly, white spot tip of rump, DO off rump, illegible brand near rump. Black and white steer, like N and illegible brand off rump. Yellow poley calf, like J and illegible brand off thigh. Red bullock, like JS over 2 off thigh. Red steer, piece out near ear, CD near rump. Brown sided bullock, white back and belly, piece out near ear, like JC near ribs, damages 6d. each. White calf, brown neck, like ID near rump, like IC off rump. Brindle poley cow, white back and belly, DC off rump and shoulder. Black sided working bullock, white back and belly, hoop horns, top off near ear. Red sided bull stag, strawberry head, white rump, illegible brand off rump. Red calf, white forehead, top off ear, unbranded. Brindle cow, white back and belly, like TN off rump, like O off thigh. Red poley bullock, white flank and belly, white forehead, piece out under part near ear, T off rump, illegible brand near rump and off ribs. Red poley steer, slit near ear, white spot near rump and shoulder, D off ribs, R near rump. Black bullock, like O off rump, slit both ears, white streak on belly and brisket. White bullock, red ears, strawberry neck, illegible brand near ribs. Strawberry poley cow, piece out off ear, illegible brand off rump. Yellow poley cow, white back and belly, like NT off rump. White poley heifer, brown head and neck, top off near ear, like TK off rump and ribs. White sheeted cow, brindle head and rump, B off rump; damages 5d. each. J. WHITE. £1 8s. 3d.

VANDERVILLE.—From Vanderville. August 30: Black bullock, brand off hip PI, the P reversed, high horns, three years old. White cow, blue head, brand off hip M or W with S under, six years old; damages 1d. each. If not released, they will be sold. H. KABLE. 9s.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—August 29: Yellow and white cow, branded near ribs TH S O. Dark brindle cow, branded near and off rump YC or YC; red heifer calf by her side, not branded, nine months old. White and red spotted steer, branded off ribs and shoulder W. Red steer, white on rump, branded off rump H in circle. Light red working bullock, branded near rump [illegible]; damages 3d. each. Dark bay mare, branded near shoulder JY; damages 2d. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 24th September, they will be sold. J. TULLOCH. 11s. 6d.

GERSFORD.—From Bruen Flat: Strawberry bull, tip off near horn, KM off rump; damages 2s. Yellow cow, white on back, belly, and forehead, apparently T with h conjoined and B off rump, 4 near thigh. Red heifer, same brand off thigh. Yellow cow, white back and belly, DC near shoulder, JT apparently near rump, white in forehead, down horns. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Red sided poley cow, white back and belly, apparently T with h conjoined and B off rump. Red and white heifer, same brand off thigh; damages 1d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 25th September. B. HENDERSON. 11s.

GUNNING.—August 27: Red ox, IM rump, JR thigh, apparently 2? shoulder off side; damages 5s. Red ox, no brand visible. Red and white poley cow, no brand visible. Red two year old steer, illegible brand off side. Red ox, apparently LX off rump. Strawberry ox, illegible brand off side. Yellow cow, no brand visible, with a black and white bull calf, unbranded. Red cow, JMW off rump, the MW conjoined; trespass 2d. each. If not released on or before the 29th September, they will be sold. W. OLLIVER. 11s.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., September 1: Brindle ox, TB with 2 under off rump. Yellow cow, S with — under rump, 2 ribs right side, 2 thigh, aged. Light yellow cow, S with — under rump, 2 thigh, 2 ribs right side, aged; damages 3d. each. If the above animals are not released in 24 days, they will be sold. W. COOK. 16s. 6d.

WEE WAA.—From Drildo, September 7: Black mare, TB on near shoulder, rising 4 years old, 15 hands high. Bay mare, black points, IE or TE near shoulder, rising 4 years old, 16 hands high. Grey horse, no brand visible, long tail, aged, 14½ hands high; damages 2d. each. If not released within 24 days they will be sold. R. B. FURNER. 9s. 3d.

In 1831 the value of insured property in England, was something above £526,000,000. In 1841 it amounted to £662,000,000, being about an increase of 30 per cent. in ten years; and since then it has increased in equal proportion.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next, to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provisions for the service of the process of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Also to move for leave to bring in a Bill to effectuate the service of process of issuing from the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the Equitable Jurisdiction thereof.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from 2535 citizens, with reference to the motions which had been placed upon the paper of the day by his honorable and learned colleague. This petition, after recapitulating the recommendations of the Report on the working of the City Corporation, went on to pray that the recommendations might not be adopted, stating that the Municipal Corporation of Sydney as at present constituted was much superior in point of economy to the plan of Commissioners which the Report recommended.

Received.

Mr. LOWE presented a petition from 3000 citizens, whose signatures he said had been obtained in two days, praying that the Sydney Corporation Act might be repealed, but that a representative body, elected by the citizens, be[i]ng created in its stead (for petition see Wednesday's *Herald*). This petition, he added, bore the signatures of the most respectable among the citizens, and would, in all probability, have been more extensively signed if a greater extent of time had been allowed. He had reason to know also that many of those who had signed this petition approved of the first part of it, as to the repeal of the Corporation Act; but were not inclined to go the whole length of the Committee, in desiring the appointment by the Council of a Board of Commissioners.

Received.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice of his intention on Wednesday next, to move, 1. That this Council having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Governor's Message No. 15, and accompanying documents respecting the Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, adopts the recommendations therein contained. 2. That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a copy of the above resolution, together with a copy of the above mentioned Report, and requesting that His Excellency will take the necessary steps for carrying its recommendations into effect.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move, That according to the "Statistics of New South Wales," compiled from official records in the office of the Colonial Secretary, the extent of vineyards in the colony in the year 1843, was 512 acres, yielding 33,915 gallons of wine, and 751 gallons of brandy, whilst in the year ending 31st March, 1849, there were 995 acres of vineyard, yielding 103,606 gallons of wine, and 1263 gallons of brandy; and from the recent formation of most of the vineyards, and the very small proportion as yet in full bearing, as well as from the gradual extension of vine culture, there is reason to expect a great and progressive increase in the production of Australian wine. 2. That if sent to a British market, Australian wine is liable to an import duty of 5s. 6d. per gallon, whereas Cape wine is admitted at a duty of 2s. 9d. per gallon. That this high rate of duty, in a great measure, precludes the shipment of Australian wine to England, and operates as a discouragement to the Australian wine-grower,—the more sensibly felt because at variance with the principles which regulate the commercial policy of the empire, and because the Australian Colonies afford a market for British manufactures and produce, to an amount greater in proportion than any other of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain; and by the supply of fine wool, are mainly instrumental in enabling the British clothier to maintain a successful competition with the continent of Europe. 3. That the inequality of duties, above referred to, is obviously attributable to the fact, that little, if any, wine was produced in Australia at the time of the passing of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, (1st and 2nd William IV., cap. 30,) which establishes the rate of duties on wines imported into Great Britain, and this Council is of opinion, that it can only be required to bring the subject under the notice of the imperial authorities, to ensure the recognition of just principles, and the abolition of a discriminating duty, so unfair to the Australian colonies. 4. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to forward these resolutions to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with a recommendation that the British import duties upon wines, the produce of the Australian colonies be reduced, and that they be admitted into the home market upon the most favoured footing.

Mr. NICHOLS, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill for facilitating the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, with reference to indictable offences. At the present advanced period of the session it was not, he said, his intention to press this Bill beyond having it printed.

The Bill was ordered to be printed.

CITY OF SYDNEY CORPORATION.

Mr. LOWE: In moving the resolutions which stood upon the paper in his name, it might perhaps be a convenient course to take the debate upon the whole series, and then to take them *seriatim* afterwards. He should, therefore, confine himself to the first resolution, with the view of bringing the whole subject under the consideration of the Council, in order that they might not be troubled with reiterated long speeches on similar topics. In moving these resolutions, he was well aware that it might be considered somewhat singular that a motion for the disfranchisement of the city should proceed from him; but when he reflected that this Corporation and its workings were viewed, as he was confident they were, not only with distrust but with aversion, by a large majority of the more respectable citizens; when he regarded this Corporation as an incubus on the city, placed there, not by themselves, not by their own consent, not by their own representatives—he could not consider that he was infringing any constitutional principles in bringing forward the motion. The Corporation had been inflicted, he could not say granted, to the citizens of Sydney by the late Governor and a nominee Council, in which the people had no voice whatever. It was forced upon them, not only without their consent, but against their will. He could not therefore see that there was any anomaly in the position in which he stood before the House that night. Neither did he think that he was acting unfairly because he brought on his motion, although he was told that the City Council, which these resolutions were directed against, were taking evidence to rebut that, which had been brought before the Select Committee of that House. He could not pause on such grounds. He for one could not recognize the appellate jurisdiction which the City Council had assumed to *itself in this matter*. He found the Report of the Select Committee of that House was dated 31st July, 1849, so that long ere this the City Council might have taken and measures requisite if they thought their rights were infringed, for being heard by learned counsel at the bar of the House. They had had ample time for any defence they had to offer, and he felt he should not be doing his duty were he longer to delay the motions of which he had given notice. He had so much confidence in the cogency of the evidence, and the Report founded upon it, and none had as yet disputed that the Report was justified by the evidence, that he should not have felt called upon to offer many observations in support of the resolutions which he had now the honour to lay before this House; but he felt that captious objections might be taken, that he must expect to be met with certain personal allusions to himself, and to those he would venture to refer. He expected to be told, that the man who would attack municipal institutions was one who would sweep away a portion of their venerable constitutions. He expected to hear that responsible government, and the suppression of the elective privilege in municipal elections was inconsistent, and that therefore these resolutions came with a particularly ill grace from him, who was pledged to responsible government. He expected to be taxed with infringement of the liberties of the subject, with trenching on the principle of taxation by representation; to be taunted about retrograde legislation, and the recalling of boons which had been so lately granted. For all this pot-house rhetoric—for he could call it nothing better, he was prepared; but he thought he should be able to show to that House that there was no municipal institution existing calling for veneration. Let them look to the origin of municipal institutions—they were commenced in barbarous times; and were established to do in a bungling way that business which the government could not do itself. It was the child of the old feudal system. The origin of municipal corporations all over Europe was twofold. The governments in those days were weak; they were continually engaged in war, and could not attend to internal policy; and these institutions were thus established for the protection of the weak, who were many; against the few, who were strong. It was to raise the masses thus incorporated to the level of the feudal power by which they were surrounded. The federal system, for it was nothing but a federal system, which pervaded all the countries of Europe at that time, required great nicety in balancing and distributing equally the various powers of which it was composed. By degrees, in the natural course of events, this federal system degenerated—the strongest taking all power into his own hand at the point of the sword. This it was that gave rise to municipal corporations. The government, occupied continually with struggles to maintain itself, could not attend to the good government of particular towns and localities, and hence, they were incorporated, in order that they might govern themselves. Thus these corporations were established for the purposes—first of protecting themselves, the government not being able to protect them; and secondly, to govern themselves, as the central government was unable to govern them. But this state of things fortunately had long since passed away. The time was long gone by when it was necessary for every citizen to be a soldier. The government was competent to the defence of the whole empire, both externally and internally. It could now carry into every town, every remote locality, its principles of government, and therefore the necessity of municipal institutions no longer existed. The circumstances out of which they arose, the temporary peculiarities which called them into being had passed away, and corporations now were useless, cumbrous, relics of a past age. If any good service now-a-days was done by a corporation, it was by accident, not by the fulfilment of their original design. The need and exigency for these institutions had ceased, and to seek to perpetuate them now, merely because they had once existed, was an absurd and idle superstition; compare the effects, the results of the system in Italy and in England: in Italy, divided into small republics—each small government managing its own affairs, and jealous of the encroachment of its neighbours, this system of municipalities, united under one federal government, had been perpetuated, and the result was, that at the present day it was impossible to form an Italian nation. In England the effect had been different. There, these institutions, this system of municipal corporations had proved, as he admitted they must prove, the mother of the representative system. But so soon as the representative system was established, so soon as responsible government was established, these municipal institutions became of no use in the constitution. They fell into desuetude and decay, until in this our age they had grown to be considered an intolerable nuisance. One of the great inherent evils attendant on these bodies was, that they possessed no power of regeneration or reconstruction within themselves. There was no instance of a corporation having regenerated itself—no instance of a corporation possessing that innate vigour, which enabled it when in a state of decadence to reconstruct itself; now in other representative institutions there was this power. They had the means whereby they could work off those peccant humours which will gather in the constitution of all human institutions. They have the power to renew their youth, to regenerate themselves. This was done with regard to the representative institutions of Great Britain by the Reform Bill. The Parliament of England worked its own regeneration, and reconstructed its own constitution. Corporate bodies did not possess this principle; and hence one of their primary defects. It was mere cant to say that the elective principle should always be upheld. He did not hesitate to say, and he had the authority of the celebrated Edmund Burke to bear him out in the statement, that popular election was a great evil, and was only to be endured because it was designed to work out a greater good. Therefore in the use of this principle of popular election, it behoved them to scrutinize very closely what the result would be—whether in fact any good would arise from it or not, and if they found the good did not exceed the evil, let them discard the principle altogether. Therefore he contended that in asking them to do away with the elective principle with regard to this Corporation, he was not making any attack on the elective principle itself; on the contrary, it was to prevent the elective principle being brought into contempt, by the exercise of it where it brought forth no good fruit. There had been elective monarchies, but he had yet to learn that he was guilty of any thing unconstitutional, when he said that he preferred hereditary monarchies. There had been elective judges, but he had yet to learn that he was guilty of anything unconstitutional in saying that he had rather see the judges of the land appointed. There were elective magistracies, and he knew not why he should be deemed unconstitutional, because he wished the magistrates to be appointed rather than elected. And by the same reasoning, it was not unconstitutional in him to seek to divest the Municipal Corporation of Sydney, and all other municipal corporations, of the elective principle. The question, therefore, narrowed itself to this, not whether the cause he proposed was constitutional or not, but whether the elective principle as applied to corporations, was attended with any beneficial result or not. He contended it was not, and he could not give his reasons for his opinion better than in the words of one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee, in answer to the 84th question put to him. The question and answer were as follows:—"With the view you have expressed of the Corporation and its appropriate functions—do you think any constitutional question is involved in the abolition of the Council? Municipal institutions originated in barbarous ages, and were popular confederacies against the nobles; and they conduced more than any other cause to the emancipation of Europe from the feudal system. 'The institution (says Robertson) of cities into communities, corporations, or bodies politic, and granting them the privilege of municipal jurisdiction, contributed more than any other cause to introduce regular government, police, and arts, and to diffuse them over Europe.' The benefits thus conferred, and perhaps the proceedings of the last two Stuarts against the Corporation of London, and other corporations, connected as those proceedings were with the subsequent revolution of 1688, have created amongst Englishmen a constitutional superstition in their favour, of which the ministers of subsequent monarchs abundantly availed themselves for the purpose of influencing the return of members to Parliament. But though beneficial during the early periods of our history, they have long ceased to be so; and in this utilitarian and practical age, belief in municipal institutions has been exploded. Reverenced by antiquarians, they are condemned by economists; they have ceased to be bulwarks against oppression, and sanctuaries of freedom; and they have proved themselves to be totally unadapted for administrative functions." He thought, therefore, he had sufficiently answered what he had no doubt would be urged against him, as to the unconstitutional nature of this proceeding. He had shown that he was not infringing any constitutional principle at all. That these representative municipal corporations had ceased to belong to the constitution at all, that they had died away with the necessity which called them into being, and that now the only effect of these corporations was the corruption of voters. This had been the case in England, before the time of the two last Stuarts, and since. The corporations were found to exercise a very powerful influence on the voters, and the crusade of the two last Stuarts against the corporations—was not for their abolition, but to change the Whig cor-

porations into any corporations, in order to further their own designs on the country at large. They saw the political influence which these corporations exercised, and it was only natural that they should seek to infuse their own political principles into them. But he contended even for the duties, the mere local duties which they were called on to perform, these cumbrous institutions were inefficient and unsuited; and hence, in many of the corporate towns of England, boards were appointed to perform the very duties, which by the terms of their constitution devolved on the corporations. In making these remarks, he believed he was only advocating the removal of that which had long been a disgrace to the English constitution. But if these remarks were true as against corporations generally, how much more so against a corporation which had been given to them, not by their elected representatives — which had been forced upon them in open defiance of their expressed wishes. He could only refer to one authority on this part of the subject, but he was a high authority,—the authority of his honorable and learned colleague. In a speech made by that honorable and learned member, at a public meeting called to protest against this very measure, the honorable and learned member is reported to have said, "It was an insidious measure intended not only to destroy the liberties of the inhabitants of Sydney, but also to encroach upon their purses, without their will and consent having been obtained." He hoped therefore, on this occasion he should hear nothing from his honorable and learned colleague in favour of perpetuating this insidious measure. But to prove that not only was this measure bad on its inception, that it was on its inception opposed by the citizens; but also that it had worked badly, and was disapproved of by the citizens still. He would quote from a petition, presented to the House some three or four years ago by his honorable and learned colleague, praying for the interference of the House, and asking that this Corporation should be abolished. The Petition said—"Your petitioners represent to your honorable House, that the expenditure in salaries, &c., for carrying the Act into effect, absorbs nearly the whole of the amount of revenues appertaining to the Corporation, an amount nearly equal to that which it has been thought safe or prudent to raise from the city by taxation. The effect of this evil has been twofold, for not only has it substracted largely from the funds which might have been beneficially expended in the city improvements, but it has already sown the germs of that spirit of corruption and patronage which it was the aim and intendment of English Municipal Reform to repress. To control the expenditure of £5000 per annum in public works was insufficient to occupy the minds and attention of a Council composed of nearly thirty members, and the appropriation of £3000 or £4000 per annum in salaries, which might be made the source of patronage, enlisted a far greater share of interest. And hence your petitioners would respectfully state, that whilst the important business of making by-laws for the good government of the city has been suffered to stand over for weeks and months in consequence of a deficient attendance of members, the disposal of a salaried office has always been sufficient to ensure the attendance of a full Council. Your petitioners feel that a state of things like this is not only calculated to bring the Corporation into contempt, but with sincere regret they cannot conceal from themselves the fact that not only does contempt for the acts of that body prevail to a considerable extent, but that a growing distaste is springing up toward Municipal Institutions, which they cannot but regard as dangerous, if not destructive, to the progress of political intelligence in this colony." And then again with respect to the expense of working it. "The expense, therefore, of working the Corporation has been about 90 per cent. on the gross expenditure, a statement which your petitioners submit is hardly to be equalled by the most corrupt of the old corporations of Great Britain." — That petition was signed by 2600 citizens, at the head of whom he saw the name of one of the most active members of the Corporation, and who now wished to perpetuate this most corrupt of municipal bodies,—Mr. Alderman Thurlow. But if the Corporation worked so badly then, it was admitted on all hands, proved by almost every witness they had called, including the members of the City Council themselves, that it had been growing worse ever since, until it had at last reached the lowest point of municipal pessimism. (Laughter.) Now he asked whether an institution like this was to be allowed to go on. An institution which was bad in principle, which was protested against by the citizens at the outset, which had been petitioned against, because its workings had proved altogether unsatisfactory and corrupt, and which it was admitted by the report of its own body to be utterly incapable of being worked properly? Was it for this public-house principle—this pot-house argument of taxation by representation, that the House ought to persist in inflicting this enormous injury, this crying disgrace upon the city? Would they, for the sake of upholding this delusion, this flimsy shadow of constitutional right, continue to deprive the citizens of the benefits arising from drainage, lighting, and water? True, the Corporation complained of want of means. True, in the petition he had quoted from, and in other petitions and reports emanating from that body, they had argued that the revenues at their disposal were inadequate to carry out the Act. True it was they had approached the House to ask for greater powers and greater means—to petition for extended funds. But would that House fulfil its duty if it lent any ear to such a request? Had the expenditure of the funds already entrusted to the Corporation proved so very satisfactory, so entirely above suspicion, as to justify the House in entrusting them with greater means? He for one must totally deny the position. He must contend, that it was as clearly proved in the evidence taken before the Select Committee, as it was possible to prove anything, that the expenditure had been most lavish, most corrupt, and most unprofitable. He must contend that it was the duty of that House to meet this prayer of the Sydney Corporation, by telling them, that as they had not been faithful over few things, they would not be faithful over many. But he would come next to examine this statement of the Corporation, that they wanted funds. He found that the Corporation possessed, what he (Mr. Lowe) at least called endowment, to the amount of £6000 per annum. That in addition to this they had the power to raise a rate annually, amounting, exclusive of the lighting rate, to sixteen-pence in the pound. But with these powers in every step, the Council seems as if by some fatuity to have gone astray. In the collection of rates no system had been adopted, no care had been taken, to see that the rates were either collected or accounted for. Year after year, as mayoralty succeeded mayoralty, had this vicious and lax system prevailed, no one taking the trouble to look into the city accounts to see in what position they stood. The collectors were never called on for an account of their stewardship until almost by accident defalcations to an unknown extent were discovered. Now he (Mr. Lowe) must say, that for a body continually complaining of its want of funds; continually appealing to that House on the subject of the paucity of its revenues, ought to have been doubly cautious in taking care of the small means they had. So far, however, from that being the case, the Council had throughout evinced the most reckless carelessness as to the collection of their revenues. Even when its officers were convicted of irregularities, it appeared they were allowed to patch up their accounts, and go on again as if nothing at all had happened, until at length, emboldened by impunity, the defaulters had robbed the city to an amount which it was utterly impossible even to ascertain. It seemed as if the Council had exerted itself to contrive a plan which should combine the greatest amount of dilatoriness, with the greatest amount of rashness. Then as the expenditure, and here the proceedings had been equally unsatisfactory. The City Council had thought fit, contrary to all experience, contrary to all practical business conduct, to employ day labour; and moreover to employ it on an eleemosynary principle. They had sought for those to work for the city who could do the least. Therefore having carelessly collected the money, they recklessly spent it in the manner to do the smallest possible quantity of good. But he could not even stop here. It was impossible to read the evidence taken before the Select Committee without the conviction that even this inferior class of labour was selected in a spirit of corruption. They were told that the tenants of Councillors houses were uniformly employed on the city works. That the houses of one Councillor were always tenanted when the said Councillor was on the Improvement Committee, and mostly untenanted when he was not;—leading to the inference, that the condition of employment was the tenantship of the houses, to the pecuniary profit of the Councillor. Then the works that had been undertaken had been set about in a way most incomprehensible to the mind of any business man; if unfortunately the mystery were not solved, by the "great fact," that the moving cause of these works was the contiguity of the residence of some aldermen and councillors. Thus, while all the great thoroughfares of the city had been in a great measure neglected, the roads on the very outskirts had been put into complete repair. Roads in which there were no houses, and through which there was scarcely any necessary traffic, were put in the best order, because the property of councillors happened to be situated in the vicinity. He did not hesitate to say that, in this respect, the grossest corruption that had ever disgraced a corporation, had taken place. The whole of the streets near the South Head Road had been repaired, and the main object of these improvements was too palpable to be disguised. It was to enhance the value of the property of the Councillors. Wherever these improvements went, there you would find the houses of members of the Improvement Committee. In Bathurst-street, two courts had been repaired under the direction of the Corporation; courts which were not in any shape or sense public thoroughfares, but which were essentially private property. The owner might, if he pleased, set up a gate at the entrance of these Courts, and exclude the public from them altogether. They were as much his property and he had as entire a control over them as a gentleman had over his own dining-room, and yet these Courts had been repaired under the direction of the city representatives at the expense of the city. Now could anything be more gross, could anything be more profligate, could anything be more corrupt than this? Could a more flagrant betrayal of the trust reposed in a public body have been made, or a more daring malversation of public money have taken place? He contended, that if there were nothing else but this against the Corporation—if they had exhibited capacity instead of incapacity, energy instead of supineness, watchfulness instead of neglect, that acts like these were sufficient to destroy all public confidence in them, and to warrant the immediate abolition of a body who could openly perpetrate such an outrage on public honesty. Then as to the lighting rate, what did they find the Council had done, there? They found they had adopted more absurd, more unjust, more impracticable measures than the finest ingenuity could have devised. They had divided the city into circles, having a radius of one hundred and fifty yards, and had then said, any one living within these circles should pay for the light—no matter whether they received the benefit of the light or not—no matter that perhaps twenty or thirty yards of brick building intervened between the light and the party rated, if his dwelling came within the precincts of the magic circle, he must pay. Then also, with regard to this part of the subject, the Corporation had instituted another device worthy of themselves. They made the publicans' light subservient to the lighting rate. They included the publicans' light within the circle, and taxed all those who came within the prescribed limits. Conduct more unjust, more oppressive, more illegal it was impossible to conceive. But this was the course they pursued until one citizen more patriotic than the rest, had the spirit to resist, Mr. Hollinshed determined to bring the matter to issue—he became the Colonial Hampden who stood upon his rights, but unlike the Hampden of olden days, he walked out of the courts triumphant. The Council were defeated in their unjust attempt, and the citizens had to pay for it. Then for water, here was another instance of culpable neglect. The Council had not attempted to increase the supply of water; perhaps it was not to be expected they should have done so. But they might by means of laying on the water throughout the City have laid the foundation of a revenue to a very large amount. The funds they now complained of as being so small might have been increased to an immense extent by the revenue that would have been derived from water. If the Council had borrowed money to lay down pipes, they would have benefitted themselves and done a great public good. And why had they not done this? Experience had shown them that so great was the revenue derived from the water that they might have paid back the loan in two years. But no, they shrunk from the obvious duty imposed upon them—from the obvious course which every man of common sense—every man of business habits would have taken. They, forsooth, were afraid of mortgaging city property, as they called it, or rather they were afraid of mortgaging their own. They pretended great tenderness, great sympathy for the pockets of the citizens, and took the surest way to make the drain on those pockets perpetual. Then the rates that had been charged for water were equally injudicious. The manufacturers were charged not on an equitable principle of what was a fair and just remuneration for the water laid on, but on the "stand and deliver" principle. These pretty gentlemen, so tender-hearted towards the citizens that they could not borrow money, became extortionate when they had to supply the citizens with water. And they strove rather to get the uttermost farthing they could, rather than to afford a cheap and copious supply. He had been told by one gentleman—a manufacturer—that he had declined to take the water for the purpose of his trade, because the charge was so enormously high; but had applied for it to be laid on to his private residence, at the usual rates; but the City Council refused to supply. They actually had the audacity to say, that if he did not choose to comply with their terms as a manufacturer, he should not be entitled to claim that which he had an undoubted right to as a citizen. Here was a pretty specimen of the principles on which this precious body worked. Then, as to the discussions in the Council Chamber, he found, from the evidence, that their debates were characterised by a violence and coarseness—a disgusting brutality, that would disgrace the lowest pot-house. Oaths were used—such epithets as liars, thieves, rogues, robbers, were banded about from one councillor to another without the slightest scruple or remorse. Before the very eyes, within the very hearing of the citizens, these things were done, and what opinion could the Council have of such an assembly, but one of contempt and abhorrence. One gentleman, in his evidence before the Committee, told them very naively, that he had been told by one of the Aldermen that what he had said was false, but that he was not offended at it, "though he was rather a susceptible man." He, Mr. Lowe, wondered whether this susceptible gentleman would have preserved the same calmness of disposition, had he been told what he said was false, anywhere else but in the City Council. He appealed to the Council whether, for their own credit, the credit of the city and the colony, it was right, that this farce of local legislature should continue to be played any longer. Whether it would not be better at once to put a stop to these scenes of vulgar and indecent brawling—whether, for the sake of example, this exhibition of riot and disorder in public assemblies should not at once be discontinued? Then there was another evil which had unfortunately attached to this Institution, and in this respect he could not refrain from visiting some share of the censure on the Government which had been in the habit of pitchforking all the gentlemen elected aldermen into the commission of the peace. What had been the result of this? They had it in evidence that confidence in the administration of justice had been impaired; and he could not wonder at it after what had occurred. For his own part he would rather put up with any wrong, any inconvenience, than trust to the intelligence and justice of these aldermanic justices. Another evil which was also partially ascribable to the Government was, that it had been thought fit to give the persons elected to the City Council the *entree* to Government house. This had had a very bad effect, it had excited a false and spurious ambition to become a City Councillor. Consequently they found that few sought the honour with any honest intention of doing the city service, few sought the honour with any right sense of the duties and responsibilities they undertook, but they sought it for an empty and frivolous distinction, the effects of which were most injurious to themselves and to society at large. It was placing these men in a false social position, than which there could not be anything more detrimental to the manners and habits of the community. These were the nuisances which had distinguished the career of this notable body. All of evil that could be worked, that could attach to an institution of this nature, had been effected, while on the other side of the account the lowest fractional amount of good had been done. He thought he had now said enough to show that after giving it a seven years' trial, that this nuisance should be permitted no longer. They all remembered the regret and disappointment which was felt by a large majority of the more respectable citizens at the result of the first city election. Even then the best, the most respectable in every way, the most eligible men were rejected, but since that time, injudicious as the choice was then, the constituent elements of the Council had been going lower and lower into the pit of degradation. There was no hope for its regeneration, and the key to this apparent enigma was very plain. Municipal institutions of this description, exist where they will, for what purposes they will—always have degenerated, must always degenerate. If they would have good and efficient representatives, they must have those elected who are interested in the trust reposed in them, and who feel it to be an object of ambition to deserve that trust. Such was not the case in institutions like this. Year by year they had seen the inefficiency, the utter uselessness of this institution becoming more and more apparent, and year by year had they seen its members sink lower in the scale of talent, respectability, and social position, because it held out no incentive to the better and more eligible class to come forward. They had played at the game of civic legislature long enough. The chief magistrate, the Mayor, as generalissimo, with his officers, the aldermen, and the councillors, his forces, had had their day; they had made their display, but the people were sick of the empty pageant. They found that there was no real life in these institutions; that under the influence of higher representative institutions they withered into insignificance, and ceasing to perform the functions for which they were originally designed, sank into mere engines of parliamentary corruption. The best and fittest men no longer came forward at elections, nor was it likely they would, when the objects that had called them forth had vanished, and a higher and nobler sphere for their ambition was opened to them. The Corporation was only another instance to prove that all these institutions contained in themselves the seeds of degeneracy and decay. Therefore, he again repeated that it was no breach of the constitution to abolish these institutions altogether: it was the only way by which to maintain the British Constitution—the only way in which to preserve the electoral principle in a healthful state. It was not from him that they might look for any attack upon the constitution of Great Britain. But if he loved the British Constitution, it was not because it consecrated empty forms; not because it instituted great principles, to produce useless results; but because he believed it to be the great practical guide to excellence. He cared not for mere names—he looked to the substance, and the Constitution of England was framed not for the assertion of mere abstract principles, but to guard and maintain the substantial benefits of a free government. Let pot-house politicians indulge in rhetorical flourishes concerning venerable institutions and consecrated principles, principles violated before the ink was dry in which they were advocated; give him the application of the genuine principles of the British Constitution, to the useful and the new. Uphold these institutions as they might, they would find the result would prove that it was only a vain and futile attempt to adopt the offspring of the feudal monarchy of the middle ages, to this age of free representative institutions. He had therefore, he thought, now made out a case in support of the first resolution, and he now arrived at the more difficult task, of suggesting something in the room of this Corporation. What he wanted to see was the streets of the city cleansed, lighted, paved, and drained. These were the substantial objects he had in view in having taken up this subject, and to obtain these he was willing to discard fine-spun theories and vested antiquities. The question was, how it was to be carried out. And first, he thought the better way would be to do away with the idle titles of Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, with the salary of £600 per annum, given for feasting, and which the city could so very ill afford. For these purposes merely administrative and executive functions were required, and therefore he could see no object that could be gained by making the commissioners necessary to carry these duties out representatives. Who ever dreamt of the Commissioners of Sewers being representatives? The petition which had been that day presented by him to the Council showed that the present City Council was held in utter abhorrence by a large majority of the more respectable citizens. The experience of their acts had inspired disgust and aversion, nor was there any likelihood without a radical change of any better state of things being established. He did not conceive that any alteration of the City Council could affect that change. Let them alter it as they might, he did not believe that purity would succeed to corruption—efficiency to utter incapacity. Nor did he think that any other body of elected Commissioners would be much improvement. The same apathy which had been exhibited in the city elections would be again displayed, the same corruption, the same disregard to talent and eligibility. He had arrived at the conviction that if any good were to be done at all, it must be by a sudden change—an entire change not only in the mode in which these functions had been exercised, but also in the appointment of those who had to exercise them. The old and corrupt institution must be first broken up entirely. They had not the confidence of the citizens, and could not obtain it. Nor could it be matter of ambition for any man to enter it after the disgrace it had fallen into. He believed that a large number of those who had signed the petition he had had the honour to present, did not assent to the latter part of it. They had signed it because it prayed for the abolition of the City Council, but they were also favourable to the appointment of commissioners, and not to the election of commissioners. Now if these commissioners were to be stripped of all the pomp and dignity of office, the question then arose, were they to be paid or not? If not, he could not believe that people would be so greedy of work as to be very anxious to be elected, as it would involve much responsible duty without profit and without distinction. If they were to be paid, he apprehended that it would be contrary to all principles of sound policy to make paid offices elective. To adopt such a principle would be to open the door to corruption in the highest degree, and would tend to degrade the office to a mere matter of bargain and sale. Seeing, therefore, that, let the Commissioners be paid or unpaid, that it was impossible they should be elected, he had turned to some other plans, and had looked either to the Government or the Legislative Council. He was unwilling to invest the power of appointing these Commissioners wholly in the hands of the Government, but he wished the office of these Commissioners in some measure to be blended with the board of works for the whole colony. After much consideration therefore, the Committee had recommended that the appointment should be held jointly by the Legislative Council and the Government. The effect of the appointment of these Commissioners would, he believed, be very beneficial. They would have a plain business-like duty before them, which they could perform without any long speeches, or any of the excitement which an after dinner attendance in a public body might create, and which certainly did not add in any way to the respectability of the city. It was not the rank and dignity of office that could make institutions respectable. If they would be respectable they must be institutions for good, not for idle frivolity. This mimic Government, this municipal royalty had proved this. Endowed with all the pomp of its Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, it had never for one moment been deemed worthy to be entrusted with the care of the police, and had proved itself utterly inadequate to the discharge of those functions which had been invested in it. He was willing, he was anxious, an anxiety shared by the citizens at large, to give up the mockery for something less gaudy and more substantial: to resign mere idle names, and fine spun theories, for that which would be truly useful, and consequently truly respectable. He would now move the first resolution, viz.:—"That the Acts incorporating the City of Sydney ought to be repealed."

Mr. BERRY seconded the resolution. He regarded corporations as mere relics of barbarism, unsuited to the present era. They were not instituted for the good of the people, but as a counterpoise to the power of the barons, and at the time of their original creation each corporation was an *imperium in imperio*—an elected sovereignty within the hereditary kingdom of England. Besides being thus useful to the sovereigns, they were useful to particular classes of the people as creating a monopoly, and even to the present day the farce was kept up of requiring that persons should possess what was termed the freedom of cities and corporate towns, in order to carry on a trade or manufacture within their precincts. Whatever might have been the uses of corporations in remote ages, they were of no use now. The feudal baronies had been done away with, and it is time therefore that the feudal elective sovereignties should share the same fate. Here in particular there was no substantial reason for maintaining these antiquated institutions, for they had no immunities in the nature of what was termed freedom of the city to keep up. Any person had a right to set up a trade of any description without hinderance. There was no reason, therefore, why they should allow a continuance here of these corruptions which had prevailed among the Corporations in England to such an extent as to render necessary a most sweeping reform.

Mr. WENTWORTH: If his hon. and learned colleague was himself satisfied with the course he had taken on this question—if he thought there was no anomaly in the line of conduct he had pursued, he (Mr. Wentworth) did not think that he would be corroborated in that consciousness of self-justification by any other honorable member of that House. Even if it had been proved that the demerits of the Corporation had been far greater than they had been represented to be by the hon. and learned gentleman who had introduced this motion, his at least should not have been the hand to inflict the blow which had been aimed at this institution. To him, indeed, the Corporation might address the memorable words of Cæsar, "*et tu Brute*." This was, however, more matter for his private consideration than for comment in that House. He (Mr. Wentworth) at least would not have taken on himself this course, and even if he concurred in all that had been advanced by his hon. and learned colleague, he should have thought it but decent not to give expression to his feelings on such a subject, under the very peculiar circumstances in which he was placed in relation to the body who had been so violently attacked. The hon. and learned gentleman had alluded to an expression used by him (Mr. W.) in a speech made at the time it was proposed that this Corporation Act should be passed. The passage he had extracted from that speech however, had been cunningly selected, and did not of itself state the grounds on which his opposition to the measure then rested. But the hon. and learned gentleman might assure himself that his having cast up the fragment of an extract of a speech against him would not deter him from pursuing that course which he had determined upon, and which he felt it his duty to adopt. It was true that previous to the passing of the Act of Incorporation, he did state in public that "it was an insidious measure, dangerous to the liberties of the people." But he opposed this measure on various grounds. He opposed it on one ground as an insidious measure, because he looked upon it as the means whereby a Government overburdened with debt strove to cast upon the city a portion of its responsibilities. But he took other objections to the measure, and he objected to it because he did not believe that a body of appointed legislators were competent to pass such an act, he believed then, and he believed still, that such an act as the Act of Incorporation could only be passed by the representatives of the people. Another ground on which he opposed the measure was, that it did not give a sufficient endowment to enable the Corporation to carry out the works entrusted to them. These were his objections to the measure then, and if the measure were in the same stage now, these objections would exist still. But although he did object to the introduction of the Bill, that was no reason, now, when it had passed into law, why the Corporation should be abolished without sufficient grounds. Now, notwithstanding all that had been said by his honourable and learned colleague—notwithstanding all that had been urged in the report of the Select Committee, he did not see that any case had been made out. He must also say that he thought the City Council as a body had the greatest cause of complaint. It was a matter pretty well understood that all Select Committees of that Council were to a certain extent *ex parte* proceedings, but this Committee was more especially *ex parte*; it was more than this, for he hesitated not to say that he believed that Committee was deliberately packed by his honorable and learned colleague, and he believed this, although out of courtesy, which it was almost impossible to avoid, he (Mr. Wentworth) had been nominated to sit on that Committee. He believed the honorable and learned member was well aware that a vast majority of the witnesses were hostile to the Corporation, before he called them, and that he called them solely on account of that hostility. True, the Mayor, and a few other members of the Council were called, but the great mass of the evidence was taken from witnesses who were notoriously adverse to the Corporation. It was not surprising that this overwhelming mass of evidence should have overwhelmed the testimony of those in favour of the Corporation, however superior in judgment that testimony might be. Therefore though a few witnesses favourable to the Corporation might be called to give the Committee the semblance of impartiality, it was well understood their evidence would have no effect—no more than his position on the Select Committee could have had. There was also another circumstance which tended to show the unfair nature of this *exparte* proceeding. This was, that when a sufficient quantity of evidence of the required description had been taken, the City Council sent in a request to have certain witnesses examined, and to allow them to attend the meeting of the Committee in the person of their own solicitor.

Mr. LOWE: What witnesses?

Mr. WENTWORTH: They sent in a list of the witnesses!

Mr. LOWE: Yes, and at the head of them was the name of Mr. Joseph Long Innes.

Mr. WENTWORTH: Perhaps it was—and what then? On one point at least in which the Corporation had been attacked, namely, the efficiency of the Aldermen as Magistrates, Mr. Joseph Long Innes would not only be the most competent but almost the only competent witness that could be examined. Nor did he see by what right the honorable and learned member could throw out the sneer at the name of Mr. Joseph Long Innes. True it was, that that gentleman's character had been impugned before another committee; but if it was impugned, it was impugned on his own evidence alone. Excepting his own admissions there was nothing against Captain Innes in the evidence taken before the Gaol Committee. Seeing this, he must say, that sneering imputations on an absent person might have been omitted; and to say the least of them, they were certainly in very bad taste. (Hear, hear.) But to return to the subject. Seeing the animus which had been exhibited in this committee, to refuse to hear the witnesses tendered by the Corporation was a very indelicate proceeding, and proved to conviction, in his mind, that the Committee had determined to arrive at a foregone conclusion. Nor could he but condemn the determination of the honorable and learned member to force on the discussion to-night, when it was within the knowledge of the honorable and learned member, that the City Council had made very considerable progress in collecting together a mass of evidence to rebut that which had been taken before the Select Committee. He could not characterise such a proceeding otherwise than as unfair and discourteous, and his honorable and learned colleague might rest assured that the indecent haste with which he had urged on this motion would not be forgotten. To show how much weight was due to the evidence on which the Select Committee had founded their Report, he would state that the witnesses on whose testimony alone the recommendations of that Report could be based, were ten in number, and the aggregate sum at which they were assessed was £1610. This was out of a sum of £240,000, the total amount of the assessment of the City. He would also state that the counter evidence which had been taken by the City Council, comprised the testimony of 23 witnesses, whose united properties were assessed at £11,974. Now the evidence of this large body of citizens was wholly opposed to the whole of the recommendations of the Select Committee. He would also state another fact bearing strongly on this question, and which the Council would perhaps take into their consideration. The members of the City Council themselves were assessed at the rate of £10,200. Therefore of whatever faults the City Council had been guilty, it appeared that they and the witnesses who approved of the Corporation were assessed at sixteen times the amount of those who had impugned their conduct. Therefore the course which had been adopted by the Select Committee did appear to him to be most unjustifiable. Here was a city assessed at £240,000, to be disfranchised, because certain witnesses, who were assessed at £1610, chose to say it should be so, and that in the teeth of witnesses, assessed at £11,900, who expressed a directly contrary opinion. Now he took it, that since this was a body whose principal functions were to spend the money collected for the improvement and good government of the city, that the approval of so large a body of rate-payers, was far more conclusive in its favour than the evidence by which it was assailed from so small a body of rate-payers could be detrimental to it, even though that smaller body might include the "Solon," whose oracular words before the Committee his hon. and learned friend had thought fit to quote that evening. (Great laughter.) His honorable and learned colleague had said that this rebutting evidence, which had been refused in Committee, should also be refused now, and that if the City Council had any defence to make, it should appear before them in a constitutional manner—by learned counsel at the bar of the House. This he said was the only constitutional course; but he (Mr. Wentworth) must say that the City Council would have done very wrong to adopt this suggestion. If counsel had been heard at the bar of the House, he could have only commented on the evidence taken before the Select Committee, the packed witnesses heard before that packed Committee. Therefore to do the City Council justice, they must either have allowed the City Council to call witnesses, or they must wait till that body had brought up its evidence. He would now turn to another part of the subject. His hon. and learned colleague, guided no doubt by opinions prevailing out of doors, endeavoured to get rid of the arguments which he knew would be brought against him by terming them public house arguments, pot-house rhetoric. Now, whether they were pot-house arguments or not, this fact at least was clear, that two petitions had been presented to the House that evening, one signed by 2500 persons, and the other by 3000; and however his honorable and learned friend might refine and subtilize on the matter, it was in vain for him to deny that both petitions did involve that very pot-house argument which the honorable and learned gentleman had affected so heartily to despise, namely, that taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand. It was not his intention to attempt to enter into any declamation on this subject, but he would just state a few facts, from an authority which he thought would be admitted was as high as any that could be adduced on the subject. He alluded to the Report of Lord Durham; an authority certainly of no great antiquity, and applicable to the circumstances of modern times. An authority which, if not quite so high as that of Mr. Burke, on some matters, in this particular matter at least, approached very nearly to it. Lord Durham, in his Report, speaking of municipal institutions in Canada said—"The utter want of municipal institutions, giving the people any control over their local affairs, may indeed be considered as one of the main causes of the failure of representative government, and of the bad administration of the country. If the wise example of those countries in which a free representative government has alone worked well, had been in all respects followed in Lower Canada, care would have been taken that, at the same time that a Parliamentary system, based on a very extended suffrage, was introduced into the country, the people should have been entrusted with a complete control over their own local affairs, and been trained for taking their part in the concerns of the province, by their experience in the management of that local business which was most interesting and most easily intelligible to them. But the inhabitants of Lower Canada were unhappily initiated into self-government at exactly the wrong end, and those who were not trusted with the management of a parish, were enabled by their votes to influence the destinies of a State. During my stay in the province, I appointed a commission to enquire into its municipal institutions, and the practicability of introducing an effective and free system for the management of local affairs. The gentlemen entrusted with this enquiry had, when they were interrupted in their labours, made considerable progress towards preparing a report, which will, I hope, develope in a full and satisfactory manner, the extent of the existing evil, and the nature of the practicable remedies." This passage referred to Lower Canada, but in another paragraph, the following passage appeared respecting the state of Montreal:—"But the want of municipal institutions has been and is most glaringly remarkable in Quebec and Montreal. These cities were incorporated a few years ago by a temporary provincial Act, of which the renewal was rejected in 1836. Since that time these cities have been without any municipal government; and the disgraceful state of the streets, and the utter absence of lighting, are consequences which arrest the attention of all, and seriously affect the comfort and security of the inhabitants." And further on, in the same Report, he found the following passage.—"The establishment of a good system of municipal institutions throughout these provinces is a matter of vital importance. A general legislature which manages the private business of every parish in addition to the common business of the country, wields a power which no single body, however popular in its constitution, ought to have; a power which must be destructive of any constitutional balance. The true principle of limiting popular power is that apportionment of it in many different depositaries which has been adopted in all the most free and stable States of the Union. Instead of confiding the whole collection and distribution of all the revenues raised in any country for all general and local purposes to a single representative body, the power of local assessment, and the application of the funds arising from it, should be entrusted to local management. It is in vain to expect that this sacrifice of power will be voluntarily made by any representative body. The establishment of municipal institutions for the whole country should be made a part of every colonial constitution; and the prerogative of the Crown should be constantly interposed to check any encroachment on the functions of the local bodies, until the people should become alive, as most assuredly they almost immediately would be, to the necessity of protecting their local privileges." Therefore, by Lord Durham, at least, this pot-house principle, as his honorable and learned friend chose to call it, was considered as an indispensable encroachment on the usurpations of the legislature. The noble Lord expressed the same opinions in his work on America, which he (Mr. W.) did not happen to have by him—and those principles were confirmed and evidenced by an article in the *Quarterly Review*. (The honorable and learned member here quoted a short abstract of a passage in an article in the *Quarterly Review*, confirmatory of the principles laid down in Lord Durham's Report.) Now, he thought, the observations of his honorable and learned colleague, tending to show that municipal institutions were no longer applicable to the world — were fully answered by the passage which he had read from this Report of Lord Durham. But if they wanted further answer, that answer was furnished by reference to the practice of England. For though it might suit the purpose of the honorable and learned member to say that the practice of municipal institutions at present was scarcely tolerated in England, it was hardly to be expected that the Council would acquiesce in the accuracy of such a statement. The Reform Municipal Acts were numbered among the greatest achievements of the Whig Government, and certainly the object of those Acts was to diffuse municipal institutions over the country. True it might be, that with the alteration in the Government of the country, in the manners and habits of its various ranks and classes, they might not now be as essential to the maintenance of public liberty as they were in former years, but still it was found that they were necessary. Nor could he see even as a matter of expediency how the corporations of England were to be got rid of in the plan proposed for the adoption of this Council by his honorable and learned colleague. He imagined that it would be perfectly incompatible with the functions of the British Parliament to superintend the local bodies, and local finances of every corporate town throughout the United Kingdom. To have done this would have required numberless agents, spread from one end of the country to the other, and would have involved—must have involved—the most widely extended corruption. The honorable and learned member, in his address, had said that institutions like this might be justified—and only justified—by some new circumstance. If this was the case, he would appeal to the honorable and learned gentleman, and to the House, and ask if they were not justified here. Here, even at present, the working of the British Constitution was known only in theory. Here, even, until within the past seven years, the very frame-work of representative institutions had not been established. Here, even, the exercise of representative functions was among the colonial youth at least perfectly novel. He would ask, whether in the training which subordinate representative institutions, such as this might afford, was not to be found that "new circumstance" of justification for which the hon. and learned member asked. If he wanted the new circumstance, let him find it in this, that these institutions were the schools in which the colonial youth were to be fitted for the exercise of those constitutional privileges which it was the great object of that Council, or at least of one section of that Council, to obtain. (Hear, hear.) If there were nothing else to justify the maintenance of these institutions in this colony, it would be sufficient for him that they would afford some exercise for the colonial youth, in the detail of the practical working of that constitution, the blessings and privileges of which they were entitled to share. Neither could he agree in the more abstract arguments which had been adduced by the honorable and learned member against the necessity of corporations. If it were true, as alleged by him, that the main defect of these institutions was the want of that power of self-reconstruction which the honorable and learned member said was so healthful in the higher branches of the constitution, why not give them the power? Why not enable them to regenerate and reconstruct themselves? or why, if not politic, to entrust them with these powers, why not the supreme power?—more watchful to observe the growth, the maturity of these institutions, and to eradicate the elements of decay. He (Mr. Wentworth) did not, for one moment, wish to say that the working of the City Corporation had been perfect; but he would say that its short-comings had been greatly exaggerated, and nowhere to a greater extent than in the Report and evidence of the Select Committee of the Council. One great defect in the Corporation to which even allusions had not been made in the Report, was, that there was no executive power in it. That under the present Act the Mayor had no more power than the Aldermen, and the Aldermen no more power than the Councillors. How easy it would be to rectify this mistake, instead of sweeping away the whole Corporation. The honorable and learned gentleman should first have shown the power given under the Act to buy the officers (some of whom he regretted to say had proved defaulters,) to look before he censured them so strongly for doing that which they did not consider they were empowered to do. And even though there had been defaulters; what wonder? Even under that immaculate Constitution which his honorable and learned colleague so much admired, and which he thought was the perfection of human wit—there had been defaulters. But because there were defaulters under it, who was so hardy as to say that the British Constitution ought to be abolished? Another objection which had been taken by the honorable and learned gentleman, was that the Council had employed day labour, and what was worse had employed it on an eleemosynary principle. There could be no doubt that generally speaking the contract system was the best; but there were works of many descriptions in which labourers must always be employed. And if in providing this labour the City Council had chosen to give the preference to men with large families, who could not otherwise have got work, and if in some few instances certain Councillors had made interest to get their tenants employed, he could see no such flagrant enormity as that which seemed to be conceived in the mind of the honorable and learned member. If this was all in this respect that his honorable and learned colleague had to bring against the Corporation, he must say he (Mr. W.) thought he must be very hard set for an argument and he must say he thought just as little of the argument which had been made use of so grandiloquently as to the gross corruption which had been exhibited in the formation and repair of certain streets. As a general proposition, it was the duty of an institution like this to keep the whole of the streets within the precincts of their jurisdiction in repair, but under the circumstances of this particular case, this was impossible. He would admit that it was true that the largest portion of the revenues ought to go to the principal thoroughfares, but the revenue must in some instances be appropriated otherwise; and to say that those parts, those localities which contributed to the city revenues should have no share in the expenditure, was to assert that which was contrary to every principle of common justice, every suggestion of common sense. Those who had had with him an opportunity of seeing the streets of the city when they were in the hands of the Government, could bear out his testimony as to the vast improvement which had taken place since the establishment of the Corporation; and seeing this, he must own, that with the small means at their disposal, the City Council had effected a great deal. Now he found that the number of streets that had been repaired and improved by the Corporation amounted to 120 in number, and comprising a distance of eighteen miles in length. That in these streets the Corporation had laid down sixty-three miles of kerbing and guttering. This, independent of laying down water-pipes and of lighting the city. He must say, in spite of the obloquy sought to be thrown on the City Council by the Select Committee, that he looked upon this as a result to which that Council might point with pride, even though the result of this evening's debate should be the abolition of their body. He did not believe that any body which could be substituted for them could do more; he did not believe that any body that wanted the representative principle could have done as much. And now he would turn to the gross corruption which had taken place in repairing the streets at the south end of the City. These streets he found to be ten in number, namely, Bourke-street, Cooper-street, Devonshire-street, Elizabeth-street, May's-lane, Swan-street, Wilmot-street, Elizabeth-street, including Devonshire and Cooper's streets. Now he found that in Bourke-street there were 96 houses, and 117 houses in the immediate vicinity, deriving benefit, making a total of 213 houses deriving benefit. The amount of assessment on these houses was £3518. The number of owners of houses was 54, and of tenants 173; the whole number of owners and tenants deriving benefit 227. In Cooper-street he found there were ten houses, 32 in the vicinity deriving benefit, making a total of 42, the amount of assessment £503; the number of owners 20; the number of tenants 36; and the total number of owners and tenants deriving benefit 56. In Devonshire-street there were 20 houses, and 83 houses in the vicinity deriving benefit, making a total of 103; the total amount of assessment was £1461, the number of owners 69, the number of tenants 68, total number of owners and tenants deriving benefit 137. He would not weary the House by going through the whole of the return of these streets, but he would briefly state that the total of them seemed to be as follows. The number of houses in the whole of the streets, 320; in the vicinity, 365; total 685; total amount of assessment, £13,263; number of owners of houses, 416; total number of tenants, 577; total number of owners and tenants deriving benefit, 993. So that these streets which the honorable and learned gentleman had laid his finger on were not streets, where as he asserted, only the mayor, aldermen, or Councillors, lived. Now he (Mr. Wentworth), must say that as the residents of these streets had for years and years been rated, it was only fair that they should have their share in the improvements of the city. Nay, it would have been the grossest injustice, if no portion of the city funds had been expended in this vicinity. But before the honorable and learned member could make out even a *prima facie* case against the Corporation, he must show that some of the other streets in the city had been entirely neglected. Now there was no pretence of anything in the Report or in the evidence, or even, discursive as they had been, in the observations of the honorable and learned mover. Another ground of objection urged against the City Council was, that their measures with respect to the lighting of the city had not been judicious, and that they had acted improperly in charging for publicans' lamps. Now whatever truth there might rest in this charge, and he did not deny that there was some truth in it, the most that could be said of it was, that the Council had committed an error in judgment; and why, he would ask, should a body like this be exempt from an error in judgment into which far more enlightened bodies were doomed to fall? In that House, would it be said by any one that many of their acts had not been errors of judgment. Were not those gentlemen who sat and voted on his (Mr. Wentworth's) side of the house continually told that they had committed errors of judgment, while he and his colleagues often thought that something more than mere errors of judgment were committed by the gentlemen on the Treasury benches; but was this to be the argument for disfranchising the citizens of Sydney? He could conceive no more absurd argument, or one that combined with its absurdity more of danger. With regard to the water, no doubt in that respect also an error of judgment had been committed by the Council. They ought to have borrowed money for the purpose of laying on the water, at least in his opinion they should have done so; and in this instance no doubt they had not calculated with their usual judgment and accuracy. But the reason that had deterred them was not a very blameable one, still less was it chargeable with all that invective which had been visited upon it by the honorable and learned member. The City Council were only too anxious not to dip too deeply into the pockets of their constituents. They did not think it would be wise to borrow and thus to increase by the payment of interest the expences under which the city already laboured. The same reason doubtless operated with respect to the collection of rates. No doubt the Council thought that the depressed circumstances of the community would not enable them to pay the highest rate. They took from them what they thought they could afford and no more, and did not wish to increase the expenditure by incurring a debt for any purpose. He (Mr. Wentworth) agreed with many others in thinking they had erred in coming to this conclusion, but though they had erred it was no proof that they were not fit to hold this franchise, and that it ought, therefore, to be abolished. As to the language used in debate, he thought if the people of England were as great newsmongers as the people of the colony of New South Wales—if they had not matter more profitable and more instructive to fill up the columns of their newspapers withal, that the sayings and doings of members of corporate bodies—the language used in similar bodies in England would be pretty much on a par with that used in the Council Hall of the city of Sydney. But the reporters to English newspapers had something else to do than to retail all the trash spoken at such assemblies. He regretted much that it should have been thought worth while to record the various delinquencies of the City Council in this respect. But he must say, that if, as had been alleged by his honorable colleague, language of this description had too often turned the City Council chamber into a bear garden, that such a result was to be expected *à priori*. It was not to be expected that men utterly unhabituated to the transaction of public business—men born in this country,—where they had had no opportunity of seeing the regular routine and order preserved in public assemblies, should have preserved that decorum which prevailed in countries, where institutions of this character were of long standing. The true remedy for this evil would be the more frequent use of institutions such as these. By this means, those who were now so severely condemned, for conduct into which it was only natural they should fall, would learn those decencies and courtesies of debate which were necessary in public assemblies, and having learned them themselves, they would impart them to their children, who would thus be educated in the conventional usages of public life. All new institutions at the outset were liable to the want of that temperance and decorum of debate—that courtesy one towards another, which free institutions in their exercise and operation were and are to produce. Neither could he concur, in what had fallen from the honorable and learned mover—as to the appointment of Aldermen to the Commission of the Peace. The honorable and learned gentleman had argued that representative institutions could not work well without there was some prize to be obtained by those who sought distinction in them. That to be successful they must confer either honour or profit. Now the honorable and learned gentleman was very well aware that this was the prize—this was the prize—and contemned as it had been, he (Mr. Wentworth) contended, that it was a high and honourable ambition; for a man to aspire to the magistracy of his own country, an ambition not to be checked, but to be encouraged. (Cheers.) It was an honour—a distinction, the recollection of which they could bequeath to their children as an incentive to them to honourable exertion, well knowing that reward was in their reach. Another matter also had been in some way dragged into this argument, which was that the entree on public occasions to Government-house, had been accorded to members of the City Council. Now if the Government of the colony were willing to receive them, he thought it was quite sufficient. It was a matter for Government and them to settle, which they might very well do without the gratuitous interference of the learned mover. It certainly was rather a singular, though not perhaps a very grave charge to be brought to bear against any representative institution, that its members should be admitted to share the hospitality of the Governor. Therefore, so far from objecting to the silk gown of the Alderman receiving mere dignity from the magistracy, he must say that it appeared to him one of the wisest acts which could have been designed by the Government for exciting a laudable ambition in the breasts of the colonists. He hoped that the practice would be kept up as long as this institution endured, and he further trusted that notwithstanding the denunciations which had been hurled against it, its days were not doomed to be numbered until long after the period when his learned colleague and himself would have mouldered into dust. (Hear, hear.) He could see no

motive, without something of honour and dignity were attached to the office, for men to devote their time and energies to duties like these. There was, even the honorable and learned gentleman admitted, a necessity for either honour or profit attaching, and to only one member of this body did any profit attach; and he believed those who reaped that profit found that it was coincident with a still further loss. Therefore, whatever the merits or demerits of this body had been, their acts had been intentioned for the public good. If there had been some drawbacks to their usefulness, some backslidings, some failings, some shortcomings; still they had striven to do their best; and with the means they had, he repeated they had achieved more than could have been expected. He did not mean to say that he did not think this Corporation was not capable of very considerable amendment; and he would beg to instance one or two of the amendments which seemed to him desirable. And first, he would say, that if the evils in the choice of members had occurred, which had been alluded to by his honorable and learned colleague, the obvious remedy was to limit the class of people who could be elected. He would say, for instance, that none should be eligible for election except the class of special jurors. This would at once get rid of a whole host of the objections which had been urged against the City Council. If, then, they adopted this course,—if, instead of enlarging the franchise for the return of a better class of members, they restricted the body from which members could be chosen, the axe would be laid to the root of the evil complained of. Another objection, said to exist, although he did not believe it, by the Solon quoted by his honorable and learned colleague, (great laughter) was the existence of a clique. Now the obvious remedy for this evil, was to make those who went out by rotation stop out for at least one year. This was the system pursued by banks and other institutions, and he thought might be successfully introduced into the practice of corporation elections. If another objection that had been taken was a valid one—that the body was too large—let it be reduced; make it smaller, and perhaps a double object would be gained; viz., that admission into it would become a greater object of ambition. There was another suggestion, from a number of the witnesses who had been examined, which was worthy of attention, and which, in addition to the remedy he had already prescribed, would at all events do away with any objection to the existence of a clique. That suggestion was, to elect councillors from the whole of the city, not from the different wards. He would also have the office of assessors abolished, and the duties imposed on the aldermen. The rates, too, it was suggested, might be collected on the same principle as the quit-rents were at present collected; that is to say, if after three months' notice was given they were not paid, process should be issued. And while on this subject, he would state to the House what had been represented to him to be the system in France. In the first instance a white notice was sent to inform the rate-payer that his rate was due; at the end of the first month a green notice was sent to remind him of the first, and a blue at the end of the second month; and at the end of the third month, if the rates were not paid up, a yellow memento was forwarded to him, stating, that if his rates were not paid within three days, distress would issue. Nor could the creditors of the Crown in France escape payment by removing from one place to another, because, through the medium of its system of passports, the Crown followed him from place to place. He mentioned this because, though it was one of the recommendations of the Committee that the rates should be paid in this manner, the system he had described would just as well apply to rates here. And while on this subject, he might as well advert to the utter want of consideration which was betrayed by his hon. and learned colleague in that recommendation of the Report of the Select Committee, advising the payment of the rates into the bank. The idea that any bank would consent to receive the two and sixpences and five shillings of the rate-payers, was so preposterous and absurd, that he almost wondered how it could have found a place even in the imaginative brain of his honorable and learned friend. It only tended to show that he was more conversant with the supposed decadence of municipal corporations, than he was with the financial arrangements of the banks: for he must say, if both were founded on a like foundation, his opinion on either point would not be worth much. The honorable and learned member had asserted that these resolutions would be productive of great economy, and in the same breath gives an instance of the sincerity of his desire for economy, by erecting three paid offices with salaries amounting to £1200 per annum. He could not say that he thought this would be any path to economy. If the allowance of £600 to the Mayor were too much, let it be reduced, or let it be abolished altogether. He had no doubt the office would still be sought for the honour, and as for the remuneration, he believed the testimony of the whole of the gentlemen who had filled the civic chair would bear him out in the assertion that in a pecuniary point of view, the office was one rather of loss than profit; and while on this subject, he might advert to the opinions he had received from a person on this subject as to the relative economy of the system of Commissioners and a reformed City Council. The party was entirely unknown to him, and from the general tenor of his letter, he did not seem very favourably disposed towards the Corporation. This writer proposed the reduction of the Corporation salaries from the sum of £3266 to £1895; the reductions he proposed were as follows. The Mayor's salary of £600 a year abolished; Town Clerk from £350 to £200; assistant Town Clerk £120, the same being given to a clerk to the commissioners; three collectors, costing £300 per annum, to be reduced to one collector at £100—the same being necessary for the commissioners; the surveyor's salary £350, he would leave untouched under the City Council, but strikes out as unnecessary under the commissioners; surveyor's clerk, under both systems, £150; Town Surveyor, under both systems, £150; clerk, under both systems, £100; Treasurer, under the Corporation, £250—under commissioners unnecessary; messengers, &c., under both systems, £65; solicitor, abolished; superintendent of Water Works, £130 under both systems; Inspector of Nuisances £120, under both systems; Inspector of Slaughter Houses, £80, under both systems; and Clerk of the Market £80, under both systems. This would make the expense for salaries for the Corporation £1895, whilst adding to the salaries he had mentioned, the £1200 for the Commissioners the cost would be £2295. Therefore, the expense of the establishment under the Commissioners would be in excess of what would be a necessary establishment under the Corporation, of upwards of £300. The same writer had also adverted to another subject, namely—as to what would become of the endowments which had been made over to the city, if the Corporation were abolished? No doubt these endowments would revert to the Government, and it might be that the Crown would not be over willing to give them back again to the City. In the present critical state of the colonial revenue, it might be very convenient to the government to regain the controul of sources of revenue to the extent of £5000 per annum. He did not mean to say that the Government would break faith with the city, he could not suppose such a thing; yet still, in looking at this question as a whole, this was a point which ought to be considered. He (Mr. Wentworth) was gratified to find, both in the petitions presented by his hon. and learned colleague, and that which he had had the honour to lay upon the table, that the wish in both was to reform the present Corporation. He sincerely rejoiced that they at least had not been so blind as to fall into the delusion prepared for them, to relinquish all their constitutional rights, and to submit to be taxed by those who were not their representatives, and their money spent by those who were not their representatives. If they had been so base, so mean, so degraded, as to have consented to this, then indeed would they have deserved to have been abandoned to their fate, and to have forfeited the rights and privileges of British citizens for ever. But he saw gladly, that they repudiated the insulting offer made to them with as much contempt as this Corporation was repudiated by his honorable and learned colleague. True, there was a petition asking for amendment; but no argument could remove the fact, the plain indisputable fact, that both petitions were in favour of upholding the body as it now existed, or at all events repudiated the resolutions which were contained in the Report of the Select Committee. He (Mr. Wentworth) also said that these resolutions ought not to be carried. He asserted, that it was the plain duty of that House, if abuses had crept up in the Corporation, to reform them; but he must say they had no right to abolish this Corporation in utter violation of the great political principle of taxation by representation. He said to be guilty of such an act, let his honorable and learned colleague call it pot-house rhetoric if he chose, would indeed be a retrograde movement. (Cheers.) He must say that it would be a blot on this colony, on the Australasian colonies generally, were the first city of the Southern Seas, to declare herself incompetent to the exercise of those franchises which were the boast and glory of her fatherland. (Cheers). He contended that in adhering to these institutions, they were adhering to those bulwarks of freedom, which had sheltered and preserved the constitution of the country, and that by acting in the way in which he was convinced the house would act that night, they were acting in consonance with the policy that was up to the present pursued by British statesmen at home. Although his honorable and learned colleague had told them that to resign their franchise, to pull down these municipal institutions, would not weaken their claim at home to responsible government He (Mr. Wentworth), emphatically warned them that, the inference that would be universally drawn from such a course would be, that not only were the people of New South Wales, who had owned that they were incompetent to manage their own local affairs, unfit for responsible government, but that they were not worthy even of the miserable fragment of freedom which they at present possessed. (Cheers.) He entreated the House, therefore, to pause before they would consent to these resolutions. If they wished to degrade themselves, if they wished to postpone for a far off day, the advent of that liberty for which they professed to languish, let them stamp themselves with this brand of infamy, and let this edict go forth to the world—that the people of Sydney were not fit for corporations, that the Australasian colonies were not fit for corporations. Let them do this disgraceful act, and the conclusion, the inevitable conclusion, that would be drawn not only by Great Britain, but by civilised Europe, that they were not worthy of the poor paltry instalment of freedom that has been already conceded to them, far less those higher privileges which they were now seeking to obtain.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that, after the great length to which the debate had extended, and the ability which had been displayed on either side of the question by the two honorable and learned members for Sydney, he would not detain the House by any lengthened remarks. It would be sufficient for him to explain the course which he intended to take, and he might premise that this question had occupied a good deal of his attention, as well in his individual capacity as in reference to his position as a member of the Committee. He would admit that he approached the subject in some degree prejudiced, having been a member of the government by which municipal institutions were introduced. Such being the case, it must naturally be assumed that he would feel a good deal of regret if he was compelled to admit the truth of the assertion that these institutions had proved a total failure. This, however, was not exactly the case. He would admit that the body called into existence by the Corporation Act had not answered the expectations of its framers, and that it required some reform, but this did not appear to him a sufficient reason for disfranchising 50,000 people. He was, thereforef unable to vote for the first resolution. They had been told by the honorable and learned mover, that these institutions were a relict of barbarous times, but the same might be said of many of their most valuable democratic institutions, and yet these institutions were not the less prized on that account. It was only lately that there had been a total reform of corporate institutions, and this reform was admitted to be one of the greatest achievements of modern times in the cause of liberty. He was very much surprised to hear the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) rely upon the report of Lord Durham as a foundation for his argument, as his proceeding on the present occasion was utterly at variance with the course which he had formerly adopted with reference to District Councils.

Mr. WENTWORTH said that there was a manifest difference between Municipal Corporations and District Councils, and the passage he quoted had reference to the former.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the same arguments would be found, upon reference, to be used with reference to both institutions' the object of the Report being to show that institutions of this nature were a necessary adjunct to representative Government. It must be recollected that the Committee had the advantage of having before them a document most ably drawn by an Alderman of the city, in the nature of a Report to the City Council itself, wherein it was shown that that body had completely failed as to the performance of its more important duties, and indeed that it had failed to produce any good effect. No doubt the failure was attributed in the document alluded to, to a want of sufficient endowment, but this assumption was not borne out by the facts. At the time the city was handed over by the Government to the Corporation, its streets were in a most excellent state of repair, having been placed in that condition at a very great expense to the Government. The Corporation was also endowed with water works, which had been constructed at an expense as near as his memory served him of £30,000, and which constituted a large source of revenue. They had, besides, the markets, with the market buildings ready erected. These, with their powers of assessment, and of borrowing, were sufficient means if placed in the hands of efficient persons, of effecting tangible and permanent improvements; but there had been a complete failure of duty in this respect. He would instance the absence of any attempt to provide any efficient system of drainage, and the consequent peril to which, in a climate like this, and in a dense population, they were exposed, of having the community decimated by some infectious disease. This and other objections might be fairly urged, but there were others made use of which had not an equally substantial ground. The hon. and learned member who first spoke had urged as an objection against corporations in general the fact that none of them had ever regenerated themselves. This, however, was no objection, in reality, for it must be remembered that these bodies had not, like the supreme legislature, the power of self-reform. It was by the latter power that such reforms must be effected, and it could hardly be expected that corporate bodies themselves should come forward to demand such changes in their own constitution.

Mr. LOWE said, that his argument was this: That the citizens themselves would never exert themselves to turn out a corrupt and degenerate corporation.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY continued: This only proved that popular opinion was in favour of these institutions, and that it was deemed better to seek their reformation than their abolition. He thought sufficient had been shown to prove that some extensive reform was necessary in this Corporation, although it was difficult to say what that reform should be. He had great objection to the mode proposed, because it would hand over to an irresponsible power the right of taxation. There were however one or two points which had been suggested on the evidence, and which had occurred to himself, that he would point out to the Council. It appeared by the evidence that one great cause of the evil complained of was the ward elections. Persons possessing extensive local influence were enabled to command a majority at elections, partly by the exertion of that influence, and partly owing to the apathy and neglect of a great number of the citizens, who cared not to exert the right of voting which they possessed. To obviate this evil it had been proposed that the Councillors should be elected, not by the voters of each Ward, but by the whole city, and this it was conceived would fully counteract the ill effects of local influence, as no person could be supposed to command an influence over the electors of the entire city. The suggestion he thought a good one, as well for the reason stated as that under such circumstances a better class of candidates would, in all probability be obtained, for it would be more an object of ambition to be elected a representative of the entire city than to represent a single ward. It had been likewise suggested, that instead of the Mayor being elected by the Council from among its own body, that office should be open to all citizens, and the officer should be chosen by a general election. He thought that by this means many eligible persons would become candidates for the office, who would never think of going through the intermediate service of Councillor and perhaps Alderman, for several years. A reason for continuing the present course was, that a member who served years in these minor grades before his elevation to the civic chair, acquired an experience in the management of corporation business which no stranger could possess; and there was considerable force in this argument; but he did not consider it of sufficient force to counterbalance the more weighty reasons for casting open the office of Mayor to be contested for by the citizens generally. If these important changes were made, and the number of the Council reduced to one half, they would in all probability secure the services of a body of persons who would acquire the confidence of the citizens generally, and would perform their duties with efficiency. It was not his intention to propose any particular amendment to the resolution, before the House. He would beg leave however to point out to the honorable and learned mover, that if the word "amended" had been substituted for the word "repealed," the proposition would meet with his entire support, for he again repeated that he was quite convinced from the evidence taken that this body ought not to be left in its present state.

Mr. NICHOLS: After the very able and eloquent speeches they had heard on either side of the question from the two honorable and learned members for Sydney, he should not trouble the House by going at any length into the details of this question. It was, however, his intention to move an amendment to the resolution which had been proposed, which would perhaps meet the views of his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary. That amendment was to this effect, "that it is the opinion of this House that the Corporation of the City of Sydney ought to be amended, but not abolished." He was as well aware as any honorable member of that Council, that there were many portions of the Corporation Act which wanted amendment, and he was well aware that this was also the opinion of a large number of the members. They were most anxious to have the Act amended, because they were well aware that in its present state not only was the business of the city impeded, but they themselves were laid under imputations of neglect and dilatoriness which, as far as their own conduct and intentions went, were by no means warranted. He must express his extreme regret that the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) should have felt it is duty to hurry on this measure with so much haste. He could have wished that he had paused, at least until the City Council could have brought up their report and evidence, when both sides would have been heard. He could not think the City Council had been fairly dealt with. Here was the conduct of a public body impugned. The gravest charges were laid against it—charges affecting not only the body in its public capacity, but the private character of the individual members composing that body. Evidence was called to support these charges, and when rebutting testimony was offered, the witnesses for the defence were rejected. The City Council then, to clear its own character, began to take evidence, which it had in great part printed, and he did think the very least that the honorable and learned member could have done was to have waited until that report was laid on the table of that House. He could, from his own personal knowledge, say that the City Council had lost no time in this matter. The very day the report of the Select Committee was published, a number of them were procured and put into the hands of members of the City Council, with a view of hastening on the consideration of the course, which, under the circumstances, it was most prudent for the Corporation to adopt. Seeing these things, he could not say that upright, manly, English fair-play had been given to the Corporation. In a pamphlet which had been put into his hands the other day, he was struck by the following passage, which, perhaps, the honorable and learned member (Mr. Lowe) would recognise. Speaking of the conduct of the Lord Bishop on a late occasion, the pamphlet went on to say—"I know nothing in history comparable to the proceedings of this trial. Even Naboth, the Jezreelite, wicked as was the conspiracy against him, was set on high among the people and confronted with his accusers. Pontius Pilate, himself, though he condemned his innocent prisoner on false evidence, yet set the accusers before him; and if that prisoner, declined to make any defence to what they witnessed against him, it was not because his judge would not hear him, but because it was not his will to answer. What did Felix and Festus do when they drove the Jews to rebellion? What proceedings were ever heard of before any Roman Prætor or Pro-Consul, to equal these? When Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled—but our Felix will never tremble, for he will never hear." (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Nichols) apprehended this doctrine was applicable in the present case. That the hon. and learned member had proceeded to condemn the City Council unheard—that he had done more—he had refused to hear them, or to allow them to be heard by other members of that Council. The Select Committee had refused to examine the witnesses tendered by the City Council—they had refused to allow their solicitor to attend, a privilege he believed never before denied to corporations, or even to individuals whose rights were infringed. In the case of the prosecution, if he might so term it, of the charge against the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland, attorney and learned counsel had been allowed to attend the enquiry; and the legal advice of certain members of the medical profession had also been allowed to attend the meeting of the Select Committee of the Medical Bill. He must therefore repeat with the honorable and learned senior member for the city, that impartial justice had not been done in this case. He also agreed, that there would have been but little use in hearing learned counsel at the bar of the House on behalf of the Corporation, without such learned counsel had been allowed to examine witnesses. As to the value of these institutions, he wanted no higher authority than that of the hon. and learned member who had so violently assailed them, for he (Mr. Nichols) remembered when that honorable and learned gentleman was heard at the bar of that Council, on behalf of this very Corporation, he described municipal institutions as "the fountains of Anglo-Saxon liberty, the bulwarks of British freedom." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He could not, however, concur in the suggestion of his honorable and learned friend Mr. Wentworth, that it would be any reform in this Act, to limit the parties eligible for election as City Councillors to the class of special jurors. He (Mr. Nichols) had his own peculiar notions on this subject, and certainly these notions did not tend favourably towards making this body an aristocratical body. He was by far too much of a radical reformer for that, indeed he thought he might almost take his place by the side of the leading avowed radical of that house—the Colonial Secretary. (Hear and laughter.) On this subject he would take the liberty of quoting the opinions perhaps of as great a radical as ever existed—Mr. Roebuck, speaking of the source of municipal authority says—"This need not be sought in history; it always exists, and has always existed, in the association of the inhabitants of towns, for their mutual security and advantage. The arrangements made by our ancestors were made by them to suit their state of society; ours should be made by us to suit our state of society. Municipal governments were originally contrivances of the people to promote their common welfare; and the grant or usurpation of power, by close bodies, is a disgrace to the understanding and courage of the people. Town governments should exist only for the mutual advantage of the people; meaning, by the word people, every honest member of the community. It is only because the people, as a body, cannot transact the public business, that such governments are necessary; and they should always be composed of the freely-elected representatives of the whole community. Whatever system leads to the appointment of men to exercise municipal authority, who have not been freely elected by the people, is despotic, and necessarily tends to produce disorder and common injury. In all such cases, instead of the interest all men should feel in the support of those in authority, they will despise both the men and their proceedings, and will oppose their arbitrary power;-having no means of compelling an honest exercise of authority. Every man who keeps a house, and is assessed at any rate or tax, should therefore be an elector." He hoped the honorable and learned member who had brought forward this motion would not convert such a libel on the constituency he represented, as to say they were not able to judge who was a competent man to elect as their representative. He could only say, that if they did not choose proper men, it was their own fault; he had no pity for them, for they would richly deserve all the evils that might ensue. He was exceedingly sorry to see the citizens divided on this subject—to have one petition presented to them signed by 3000 persons, praying for one thing, and another petition signed by 2500 citizens, praying for another. If they would have a municipal assembly, that would work for good, they must unite cordially to elect one, and to select the best men. The same writer he had just quoted, in a following passage, said—"A deliberative assembly of a few persons, to conduct the whole of this class of the public affairs of every considerable town, is necessary. There must be but one such assembly in any one place. No distinction of classes among the persons composing it can be other than detrimental; there must, therefore, be no aldermen or other body assuming any of its functions. The assembly should consist of not less than thirteen, nor more than thirty-one persons, in any city or borough, since any larger number must impede the public business. Election of the members of the Assembly should be annual, and on a day certain,—every member of the Assembly being re-eligible; thus enabling the electors to secure the assistance of those who have proved their ability and trustworthiness, and to reject such as have in any respect been neglectful or deficient." As to the proposal to appoint Commissioners who would be irresponsible to the people, for the government of the city, he could say that he at least would never pay a rate under such a local government. They might distrain as often as they pleased, but without they did, he could certainly say they would get no rate from him. He would wish to see the Corporation reformed, but any body into whose hands the local government of the city was to be confided, must be elected by the people. He thought that probably the present number of councillors might well be reduced, and that it would be wise to make them answer annually to their constituences. He quite agreed with the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth), that the members of the Select Committee had arrived at a foregone conclusion in respect to this Corporation. In other matters they were not quite so ready to yield up their interests into the hands of the Government. In the report of a Select Committee on another subject—a committee consisting of very nearly the same members as the Corporation Committee (the Railway Committee) he found the following remarks:—"Your Committee readily admit, that if the undertaking could be more economically and efficiently carried out under the Government than under a Railway Company, such a step ought to be adopted, rather than that the colony should not have the advantage of railway transit. But, upon a full consideration of the question, they have arrived at the conclusion that it would not be so satisfactorily performed under the supervision and control of the Executive Government as, there is reason to believe, it would be under the more vigilant superintendence of persons pecuniarily interested in the success of the enterprise. The experience of all who have any knowledge upon the subject, justifies the assertion that in transactions with Government, contractors and other persons seem to consider it not only fair but almost a part of their business, to obtain as much as possible from the public funds, and that this is peculiarly the case in this colony. And while the Government feel and acknowledge this, they have not hitherto been able to contend successfully against what may now be considered almost as the system of dealing with them. This observation applies with special force with reference to public works, not only as regards the price charged, but also the quality of the materials used, and the character and qualification of the workmen employed. And if the Executive Government, already overburdened with duties of an administrative nature, has not been able to defeat such practices, with respect to the public works hitherto carried on under Government department, it is, in the opinion of your Committee, an unanswerable argument why it should not assume, at the very critical period of their first introduction, the very important measure of constructing railways." So that it would seem the same honorable members, or very nearly the same honorable members, had arrived at one conclusion with regard to the efficiency of Government superintendence with regard to railways, and another as to Government superintendance with regard to the Corporation. Another improvement which he thought might be introduced into the Corporation Act was, that every rate-payer wishing to vote, should file his claim with the Town Clerk; and if that claim was not disputed, he should be entitled to vote; but if it were disputed, the claim should be referred to a court of the Council for the revision of claims. He might go at great length into the evidence which had been taken before the Select Committee, some of which he could say from his own knowledge was perfectly false. There was the evidence of the Solon, as his honorable and learned friend (Mr. Wentworth) called him, on whose evidence the honorable and learned mover so much relied. Now, he would show the House the value that was to be attached to Mr. Wright's evidence (Mr. Nichols here read a facetions petition from Mr. Wright to the Corporation, praying for a repair of the road near his residence, and containing many offensive and impertinent allusions to the Council); now, he would ask, was it very likely that a man who could descend so low as to insult a public body by sending in a petition like that, would give very fair evidence respecting the working of the Corporation? It might be said that he (Mr. Nichols) being an officer of the Corporation, was an interested party in the matter, but he thought the House would believe him, when he said, that so far as his own office was concerned, he did not care one jot what the result of this debate might be. But he did hope the House would not affix the stigma on this community, that they were unfit for municipal institutions. If the House should arrive at such a conclusion, the inevitable inference that would be drawn elsewhere would be, they were not fit for those higher representative institutions on which responsible government must ever be dependent. The City Council had no doubt its faults; but the main cause of all its errors and failings had been in the apathy of the citizens, and had they attended to their own interests, they would have taken care that no man should have been sent into that Council who was not competent to the duties and responsibilities he undertook, and worthy of the trust reposed in him. He regretted the honorable and learned member for the city should have been the first to make an attempt to disfranchise its inhabitants; he could hardly think his constituents could be so degraded as to thank him for it; if they were, richly did they deserve the abject and slavish position in which it was sought to place them. He now begged to move the amendment.

Mr. M'KINNON having rose to second the amendment,

Mr. LOWE stated that before the debate proceeded further, he should like to have the opinion of the chair as to whether it was competent to the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs to move an amendment which he would clearly be unable to vote for.

Mr. NICHOLS said that when the proper time came, he should be prepared to contend for his right to vote, but at all events this was not the time to take the objection, as it could be raised only by the tellers upon division,

The SPEAKER said that it appeared to him to be scarcely competent to the honorable member to move this amendment, unless he was prepared to say that he was not interested.

Mr. WENTWORTH submitted that this objection could be taken at no other time than on division. Besides, there was a great difference between the position of a public officer and one interested in a private speculation.

After a few other remarks the subject was suffered to drop.

Mr. MACKINNON proceeded: He had felt great difficulty in approaching this subject, on account of its purely local nature; but seeing the mass of evidence which existed as to the management of the Sydney Corporation, he conceived that it was a duty which he owed to the community to lend his aid to any measure calculated to produce a reform. Himself and his colleagues had felt much doubt as to the course which they ought to adopt. They greatly disapproved of the original proposition, because it would amount in effect to a general and unfair condemnation of corporate bodies in the colony; and on the other hand they felt that they must do something to put a stop to the evils disclosed in the evidence taken by the Committee. They would have been compelled therefore, although unwilling, to vote for the original motion, but for the amendment of the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs, which relieved them of all difficulty, as it asserted the necessity of reform without condemning municipal institutions. They should, therefore, have great pleasure in supporting this amendment. While on the subject of Corporations, he had much gratification in bearing testimony to the efficiency and satisfactory working of the Corporation of Melbourne. It possessed the full confidence of the citizens whose affairs it managed, and had been productive of very much good. For a confirmation of this assertion he could confidently appeal to every one of his colleagues,

Mr. PARKER was of opinion, that notwithstanding the arguments which had been used by the honorable and learned member for Sydney who moved these resolutions, the system of centralization contended for would not be found to work well, and that the abolition of municipal institutions would be a retrograde step. The quotations which had been made by the honorable and learned member for Sydney from the report of Lord Durham were complete arguments to show that this centralization of power was both inconvenient and expensive, and he (Mr Parker) was not prepared to say that the proposition before the House was not an unconstitutional one. The second resolution, at all events, was at variance with great constitutional principles, in interfering with the powers ordinarily exercised by the executive. It was a general principle, that in the executive alone the power of appointing officers was vested, and the government was under a general responsibility to the Legislature for the propriety of its appointments, but it was here proposed for the Legislature to exercise that power by an act, and thus a material check upon such appointments would be removed. He believed that the fourth resolution was one which could not be legally acted upon. As he read the Act of Parliament under which that House exercised its powers, they possessed no right whatever to levy rates for purely local purposes,—their powers of taxation being of a general nature only. The abolition of the Corporation would be an inconvenient step both to the Government and to the citizens, for it would be utterly impossible to found any centralised system of equal practical utility for local purposes. The Report of Lord Durham was conclusive as to the policy of placing the management of local affairs in the hands of local bodies, and, as to the creation of such bodies being a necessary adjunct to certain representative institutions. He was glad the amendment had been moved, as it was one which perfectly met the present case, being an assertion of the necessity of reform, without the accompaniment of a general condemnation of the principle of municipal institutions.

Mr. MOOR would have been better pleased if the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) had confined himself to the abuses of the Corporation of Sydney, instead of travelling back to remote ages for arguments against corporations in general, and contending that they were unsuited to the exigencies of the present time. Among other inconveniences which this line of argument had entailed, it had entailed the inconvenience of compelling him (Mr. Moor) to address the House. If the principle which the hon. and learned member had urged upon them was carried out to its full extent, it must apply to all corporate institutions within the colony, and must sweep away that of Melbourne, which had, in every respect, worked most satisfactorily. He for one was not opposed to corporations on principle, nor did he think them unsuited to the present times, and he could not therefore assent to the proposition before the House; although he might have done so if it had been confined to Sydney, for assuming the evidence to be true, it did appear that the City Council of Sydney was justly chargeable with thoughtlessness and extravagance. He agreed with the honorable and learned mover in thinking that the salary of the Mayor was a monstrous one. Mrs. Malaprop said that comparisons were odious, but he could not avoid comparing Sydney with Melbourne in this respect. The salary of the Mayor of Melbourne was but £300, just half of what was paid to the Mayor of Sydney, and what reason was there for such a difference?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The difference between a population of 12,000 and one of 50,000.

Mr. MOOR: The difference of population was always urged when it was sought to keep Port Phillip short, but it was no argument in the present case, as the duties of the mayor at one place were much the same as those attaching to the same office at the other. The Corporation of Melbourne had no market buildings and other endowments at the time of their creation, as was the case in Sydney. They were set on foot without a sixpence, at a time when the Government had totally deserted the place in the matter of improvements; and what was the result? The streets had been brought into repair; new streets had been formed to a very great extent, and the whole town had been brought into a perfect state of civilization, as far as its roads were concerned. The Corporation of Melbourne not only went to the full extent of their assessment, but they had borrowed £6000 from the Savings' Bank in Sydney to expend in improvements. Even there they had not stopped. They had not hesitated to borrow subsequently—nor had the Savings' Bank hesitated to lend them—a furthur sum of £4000 for the same purpose. The Corporation of Sydney should have done the same—of refraining to impose even the whole of the assessment which they were empowered to levy, and thus depriving themselves of all power to effect any tangible improvement. They should have screwed out every farthing they could, and they should have borrowed money for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements, leaving to posterity, who would be benefitted by those improvements, to pay for them. It had been said that bad language had been used in the City Council of Sydney, and he doubted not that the assertion was true, but this was no argument against corporations generally; it was no reason for the punishment of the people of Melbourne, in whose municipal council no bad language had been used. Yet if this principle was affirmed, they could not stop at Sydney. He agreed with the amendment which pledged them to reform instead of abolition, and he also agreed with the means of improvement suggested by the Colonial Secretary, except as to one point,—as to the election of the Mayor. The honorable member had advocated the election of the Mayor from the citizens generally, but although he, Mr. Moor, opposed the principle, of having the mayor chosen by the people, he would have it made imperative, that he should be chosen from among the councillors: for if a stranger—a person totally ignorant of municipal affairs, was selected to preside over these affairs, it would be in vain to expect any great degree of efficiency under such management. To return to the Corporation of Melbourne—it had been of the greatest benefit to the people of that district, by applying itself earnestly to the improvement of the town under its charge. But for the exertions of this body the streets of Melbourne would have been, even at the present time, as impassable as were those of Geelong; and he hoped that the Council would not hesitate to confer a municipal institution upon the latter place, when they saw how much good had been effected by those institutions in Melbourne.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought, that if this sweeping condemnation was carried, it must of necessity apply equally to Melbourne and Geelong; and when he remembered that so recently as the year 1835 an Act had been passed by the Imperial Parliament, under the provisions of which every town of any extent throughout England possessed municipal institutions; when he remembered that this Act was introduced after a most searching investigation, at the instance of Lord Brougham; when he remembered that no abolition of corporations was recommended on that occasion, he could not bring himself to concur in the proposition before the House. In conveying his assent to the principles of the great measure alluded to, his late Majesty William IV.—the reforming king—made the following remarks from the throne: "I perceive, with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the Bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for these communities the advantages of responsible government." If these sentiments were correct, the proceedings of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, who had introduced this motion, were such as could scarcely have been expected from such a quarter. The advocate for responsible government, the man of the people of Sydney, would scarce have been looked upon as likely to be the first man to direct a blow which should disfranchise 50,000 people,—his constituents. When he recollected that this City Council was the first representative institution of Australia, and when he remembered too, that the members for the city in that House were chosen by the same body of electors who selected the members of the City Council, there was in his mind sufficient reason to pause before sending forth to the world a statement that the citizens of Sydney were unfit to be trusted with a franchise. He could not but see that if it was to be held that Sydney was unfit to be entrusted with a corporation, it must under the circumstances be considered unfit to be represented in that or any other Council, (hear, hear), a judicious reformation of the municipal system of Sydney would give a franchise to many who did not at present possess it, although they were well qualified for the exercise of such a privilege. He could not doubt that such a course would ensure the return of a superior class of representatives. All previous efforts upon this subject had tended rather to narrow down the franchise than to widen it. For instance, there had been a Bill introduced by the same honorable and learned member for Sydney, which might properly be termed the Landlords' Bill, being for the protection of that class; under which no man could vote unless he produced a receipt for the last six months' taxes. This limitation was disgraceful to the legislature, and had been the means of disfranchising a large body of the citizens. If this and other disabilities were swept away, and the basis of representation extended, he could not but think that a superior class of persons would be chosen. The other reforms which had been suggested by the Colonial Secretary were well worthy of consideration, particularly the suggestion that the councillors should be elected by the whole body of citizens, instead of being chosen by the several wards. The present system of ward elections was productive of the only tangible abuse which had been made out—the attempt to favour particular wards by obtaining for them more than their fair proportion of public improvements. The struggle by members to obtain advantages for the wards which they represented was after all a natural one, and was just the course which they frequently saw pursued by members of that House, in reference to their particular districts. He did not think that the suggestion of the senior honorable and learned member for Sydney, as to applying the principles of the Jury Act, would be a safe one. Many of the persons on the list were scarcely fit to be on it, for they grudged the time which they had to devote to the service of their country, in the performance of the duties now entrusted to them; and it could scarcely be expected that they would readily undertake any more responsible functions. He would have the choice of the citizens left entirely unfettered, and he felt convinced that they would see the necessity of making proper selections, particularly after their attention had been so forcibly called to the subject by the debate of that evening. It was true that up to the present time the people had not set so high a value upon representative institutions as they ought to have done; but this had arisen in a great measure from a feeling of dependence upon the Government, which they had been accustomed to look to as the means of supplying all their wants. There were many indeed who thought that representative institutions ought not to have been granted until the people were prepared to receive them by the establishment of the higher grades of educational institutions, such as had formed the subject of the motion from the hon. and learned member for Sydney on the previous evening. Looking at these disadvantages, and fairly weighing them in considering the proceedings of the Corporation, he thought that although the City Council might not have come up to the notions of his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary, it had not fallen far short of what any reasonable person could expect from it. He had nothing to say as to the salary of the Mayor; but even assuming that the salary was excessive, that fact would form no reason for abolishing the Corporation altogether. If however it was considered that £300 was not too much as a salary for the Mayor of Melbourne, then there could, in his opinion, be no doubt that £600 was not too high a salary for the Mayor of Sydney. It was notorious, however, that the salary did not go into the pocket of the Mayor, but that it was entirely expended in hospitality, and that the Mayor was a considerable loser by his office. Hon. members might laugh at the fancy balls of the Mayors, but he would contend that these balls had not been without their uses. In particular they had been the means of circulating money, and increasing employment among the citizens. He had carefully read over the evidence, and had considered the theories of the witnesses; but he must be pardoned for thinking that the reasonings of Lord Brougham, and the Report of the English Committee on Corporations, afforded a sufficient answer to the dictum of Messrs. Wright and Mansfield. (Cheers and laughter.) A good deal of what had been said as to mismanagement in the civic works had been answered, and there was much on the evidence taken before the Committee which went to show that the greater portion of what had been said as to repairs on the outskirts of the City were without foundation. One of the witnesses (Mr. Cowlishaw) who was opposed to the Corporation, having quitted the City Council because matters were not conducted according to the peculiar modes which he thought desirable, gave the following evidence upon this point:—"From what you have seen of the works undertaken lately, do you think the public money has been expended upon places where that expenditure was most needed? I think the outer portions of the town, which pay taxes, are as much entitled to a portion of the expenditure as the more central parts. A great deal more has been said of the expenditure on the outskirts of the city than I think has been justified. A great outcry has been made against the Improvement Committee, respecting what has been termed the wasteful expenditure upon the outskirts, but in point of fact this expenditure was not primarily incurred by the Committee. For two or three years of the first existence of the Corporation, the City Surveyor carried on those works which he deemed most desirable; but, two years after I went into the Council, the Improvement Committee took a more active part in the management of affairs, and ordered certain works to be done.—Without reference to the Council itself? Yes; they reported every half year, or if any work of magnitude required immediate attention they reported to the Council, and received their sanction to proceed with it.—Using their own discretion as to the work with which they should first proceed? Yes; with respect to the improvements in Elizabeth, Cooper, and Devonshire streets, they originated with the Improvement Committee, who reported upon the plans which were submitted to the Council for the improvement of those streets; the Council were not satisfied with the plans and reports, and appointed a Special Committee, who took the matter out of the hands of the Improvement Committee, and brought up a report recommending these improvements, which report was adopted by the Council. So that the improvement of Elizabeth, Devonshire, and Parramatta streets, was the act of the entire body.—Do you think these improvements were judicious? I do.—And that they were undertaken at the proper time? Yes.—You think that the money expended upon them was well expended? I do; I think that the residents at the southern end of the city have a right to a good passable road, in order that they may have brought to them the necessaries of life; and that they should have expended upon them a sum fairly proportioned to the revenue derived from them." It would be seen that this gentleman, although prejudiced against the Corporation, clearly exonerated them from the most serious of the charges to which they had been subjected; but even assuming that these charges were good as against the present members of the Corporate body, even this would form no conclusive argument for the entire abolition of municipal institutions.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR would not detain the House at any length after the eloquent and practical speeches which they had already heard. Imputations, however, had been cast upon the Committee by his honorable and learned friend opposite (Mr. Wentworth), which he felt bound to repudiate. It had been said by that gentleman, that the Committee was packed, and that a decision was determined upon before the enquiry was entered into. He knew not what reason the honorable and learned member had for making these assertions; who he alluded to among the members of the Committee, or what means he conceived the honorable and learned mover of these resolutions had had of arriving at the foregone conclusion complained of. If the honorable and learned mover had referred to the debates in the old Council, and to the proceedings out of doors, at the time this Corporation Act was under discussion, there would have been no difficulty in ascertaining what was the opinion which he (Mr. Macarthur) then entertained upon the subject, or what opinions were entertained by Mr. Wentworth. It had been said that if they carried out the report of the Select Committee, they would take a step tending to subvert the liberties of the country; but the contrary was the fact, for the body which was now attacked, had by an abuse of its corporate powers poisoned the very fountains of liberty throughout the land. The corrupting influence which was spoken of by many of the witnesses, had tended more than anything which could be imagined to destroy the purity of election; and the course of this fatal influence might be traced throughout all the electioneering proceedings of the country. It had been said that corporations were the bulwarks of liberty; but he would ask the honorable member who said so, whether the corporation of Sydney could be regarded as a bulwark of liberty? He should be sorry to find their liberties fallen so low as to be entrusted to such hands. He had always considered that it would have been better, as an English town, to place municipal offices in the hands of Commissioners, and if this had been done, they might have looked to these institutions as a means of training the youth to higher duties. When, however, he found his hon. and learned friend Mr. Wentworth, opposing the resolution as an attack upon the sacred principle of liberty, he could hardly trust his ears, because at the time when he (Mr. Macarthur) had contended for the principle which he thus alluded to, that hon. and learned member had agreed with him as to the propriety of such a course. He could not understand by what logic the repeal of a local Act of Incorporation could be regarded as an abolition of all municipal institutions; and it appeared to him that the course proposed was the only effectual one for cleansing the Augean stable which the Corporation had contrived to erect for itself in the City of Sydney. They might see by the proceedings of that evening how very influential a body the Corporation was, and how widely spread were its ramifications. He agreed with the Attorney-General that it would be better to extend the municipal franchise, if the body was to be continued; but he would ask the hon. member to consider whether any elective body, so constituted as the present Council, without an inherent inclination, or an inherent power to carry out an efficient system of reform, was likely to be beneficial to its constituents. Upon the same principle, that when the affairs of a private individual were in a state of disorder, they were placed in the hands of trustees—upon the same principle that the ancient Romans, with all their love of liberty, appointed Dictators as the guardians of national interests, he now considered that it would be wisest to place the government of civic affairs in the hands of Commissioners.

Mr. ALLEN had not intended to have said one word upon this question, but could not avoid making some allusion to what had fallen from the last speaker. The hon. gentleman had alluded to the corruption of the civic elections. He (Mr. Allen) would admit that there was evidence of some £600 or £700 having been expended to procure a seat in the City Council, but the City Council was not the only body against which such charges could be directed. He had seen public-houses with placards posted about them, calling upon electors to vote for this person and for that person, and he conceived that all this could not be done for nothing. He remembered also an hon. gentleman being sued for various items of this nature in the Court of Requests, and that in the course of the matter it was shown that that gentleman's return had cost him £1500. The thing then was about upon a par, considering the relative importance of the two bodies, £600 being the price of a seat in the City Council, and £1500 the price of a seat in the Legislative. Now, as to the salary of the Mayor, he (Mr. Allen) had received £600 for serving this office in Sydney, and his honorable friend opposite (Mr. Moor) has received £300 for serving the same office in Melbourne. That honorable gentleman should recollect however, that he had only half the number of Councillors to entertain, and at the end of the year he suspected they would be about on a par as to the expenditure of the two sinecures. At all events, he could bear testimony that no portion of the salary remained in his (Mr. Allen's) pocket. It had been conceded by every member who had passed the chair, that the salary of the Mayor was a nuisance, and whatever might be the result of the present motion, he believed that this salary would never again be voted. Much had been said as to the language used at the meetings of the City Council. He had been a member of that body for seven years, and, except upon one or two occasions, he had never heard language more startling or improper than he had heard in that House. There was one, indeed, one most unpleasant scene, but most of the members present were most thoroughly disgusted, and would have applied a remedy if they had possessed one. They had, however, no power to control the person who thus annoyed them, unless by falling upon him in a body, and putting him out of the room. He repeated that the general language of the City Council was not inferior to the language used in that House, for while honorable members were speaking, he had repeatedly heard remarks from the members who were seated, which would have been altogether unfitted for the public ears. Sufficient had been said with reference to Mr. Wright's evidence to show the *animus* that existed in his mind against the City Council. They had heard the petition, and he must say that he should have been ashamed of the City Council if it had so far forgotten itself as to receive such a document. No evidence from a person who could so address a representative body was to be wondered at. The expenses of the Corporation had been far over-rated. The actual cost of working it, according to his estimate, did not

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ceeed £1400 or £1500. Besides, the salary of the Town Clerk, who was not, he contended, over-paid; there was only the Treasurer, the Surveyor, and the assistant officers of their departments, who belonged properly to the Corporation. These officers would have still to be employed under a Commission, so that there would be no such saving of expense as had been imagined. The collectors they were compelled by the law to retain, and the inspectors of nuisances, of hackney carriages, and of slaughter houses, could scarcely be regarded as corporate officers. They were rather officers of police, and they would have to be continued under a Board of Commissioners. The Select Committee had refused to hear the evidence which the City Council had tendered, or to allow that body the privilege of cross-examining the witnesses then called, or to hear the witnesses it suggested; although being accused of the grossest corruption and mismanagement, the City Council might then be fairly considered as upon its trial. No course was then open to this body for its own defence but that which it had adopted, and in this there had been no loss of time. From the moment that the Report of the Select Committee had been printed, the Council had been engaged in taking evidence to rebut that which had been taken by the Select Committee. (Ironical cheers from Mr. Lowe.) He was not aware that there was anything unreasonable in this proceeding, and if the hon. and learned member for Sydney was accused of misconduct, he would certainly expect to be allowed time to rebut the charge. (Hear, hear.) He would support the amendment, and should be glad to see the Corporation reformed, although he could not consent to its dissolution; and he should be glad also to see the Mayor elected by the citizens, although he should like to see that officer chosen out of the Council, so as to ensure the election of a person qualified by experience for the performance of the duties. As to the elective franchise, he must confess he was opposed to any reduction; he thought the franchise was low enough in its present shape, and he doubted whether they would get better men if it was reduced, unless they should take measures to enfranchise all those clerks and other persons for the exercise of electoral privileges who were living at present in lodgings.

Mr. LOWE was sorry that he had not been able to take notes of the various arguments which had fallen from the various speakers; for there was not one that he had heard, to which his mind did not suggest an easy reply. But he would address a few observations to the House on the most prominent of these arguments, and first he would say a few words with respect to the amendment. Of all absurd and impotent conclusions which could be arrived at on any great question, that which was embodied in the amendment seemed to him the most absurd—the most ridiculous. Here they had heard speaker after speaker getting up and declaring against the abolition of the Sydney Corporation. Where was there one word about abolishing the Corporation of the City of Sydney in the resolution he had proposed? The question of the abolition of the Corporation was not before them at all—it had never been attempted to be brought before them. All that his resolution embodied was simply this—that certain acts incorporating the City of Sydney should be repealed. And what was this precious amendment in this resolution—"that the Sydney Corporation should be amended, but not abolished." That the Sydney Corporation should be amended, who could doubt it? what was there human approximating to perfection as it might that did not require amendment? But the amendment as moved, as far as he could see, might be perfectly consistent with the original resolution. If the Corporation were to be amended—taking even the view of Mr. Allen—taking even the alterations that he suggested as necessary for the cleansing of this Augean stable—he himself one of the horses of Diomed—were of so broad a characteristic that the only way in which they could safely be made was to repeal the Act altogether. But he contended that no half measure would meet this case; if they would rid themselves of this incubus, if they would not bind themselves hand and foot to this iniquity—they must repeal the Act which gave it life and being. He had listened to all the speeches which had fallen from honorable members, and what did they all amount to? That the Corporation wanted amending. Why, all things wanted amending. Go where you would, there was no institution, no arrangement, no contrivance so perfect, but that it wanted amendment. Even the office of his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, admirable as its order was admitted to be, would—he was sure the honorable gentleman would allow—admit of amendment. If the Corporation of Sydney had worked fifty times better than it had worked, still it would have required amendment. What, then, is the use of submitting to the House an idle, unmeaning truism like this. He did not think when a definite proposition was laid before the House, when that proposition moreover was founded on the recommendations of a Select Committee, he did not think it should be met with a definite amendment. He took it, if it was really the wish of those who supported the amendment, to see the Corporation amended, that they should have passed his resolution, and then have introduced such a reformatory measure as would have been consistent with their views of amendment. Instead of this, however, the course they had taken in their speeches and in their amendment, was to negative a proposition which had never been made. If the resolutions recommended by the Select Committee were not good, let those who found fault with them give something that was, and not meet them by the assertion of a mere truism. Let them bring something definite, something intelligible, before the House, something with which to grapple, and not a contemptible shadow like this. Really, after appointing a Select Committee to enquire into this matter, after the great labour and research that had been expended on the subject, to arrive at the conclusion that this body merely required amendment, without stating how or why, was most discreditable to that House. He did deplore that the House should stultify itself in this manner. He cared not that his own view was not carried out; but he did regret that no opinion should be expressed by the House after the corruption which had been exposed. The honorable and learned member for Sydney charged him (Mr. Lowe) with having selected a packed committee: now he thought he could safely say that the only man whom he could have been accused of packing on that Committee against the Corporation was Mr. Wentworth himself. That gentleman, from the very first session of the Council, had left no opportunity unused, had even gone out of his way to make opportunities of venting his sarcasm on the Sydney Corporation. So badly did that honorable member at one time conceive it to work that he brought in a Bill to reform it, and since the passing of that Bill it was admitted by every witness, without exception, that the Corporation worked infinitely worse than it did before. He (Mr. Lowe) had no ill-feeling against the Council—on one occasion, when they invited him to one of their civic banquets, he had told them that he would do all in his power to remove the impediments from the way of the successful working of the Corporation. And he intended to do so. When he moved for the Committee, he had no intention of destroying the Corporation. He only determined to see whether the faults imputed to the City Council existed or not. The enquiry was made, and the evidence proved that all that rumour had told of this body was actually true. He found that the greatest negligence, the greatest incapacity, the greatest corruption and partiality had prevailed. He found that the funds of the city, instead of being expended for the public benefit, had been devoted to the improvement of private property. Then it was urged against him, that he ought to have waited till the Corporation brought up their evidence. But who he asked was to select the witnesses: Why, the City Council. And, surely, out of a population of fifty thousand persons, it would be no difficult matter to find some dozen or two dozen who would give the corporation a good character. Then he was reproached for not hearing the witnesses tendered by the City Council. But at the head of the list stood the name of a gentleman whose evidence he had happened to hear before another committee, and he knew very well what sort of evidence he would give. That gentleman had, he believed, been examined by the City Council, and his evidence respecting the City Council was just what he expected it would be. According to the evidence of Mr. Joseph Long Innes, the Corporation as a body was even more perfect than the hermit Kook as an individual. (Great laughter.) He believed the Select Committee would have been doing entirely wrong had they taken any of the witnesses who were tendered to them. The witnesses the Select Committee ought to put forth to the world were the witnesses of truth, and not witnesses selected to bolster up the case of the Sydney Corporation. Neither would he even suffer any individual or any body of individuals, to dictate to him what witnesses should be examined before any Select Committee to which he might have the honour to belong. Nor would he in any Select Committee ever allow any legal gentleman to attend for the purpose of defending any party. True, he had been taunted with precedents, but in the only case to which he knew a legal gentleman to have been admitted, it was expressly reserved that it should not be considered a precedent. If honorable gentlemen who made charges, would not recollect these reservations, he could not help it, but he must say it would be more candid and more just if they would be a little more particular how they quoted cases as precedents which were not so. Then the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs complained that the City Council had been condemned unheard—unheard!—and yet seven out of the twenty-one witnesses called were themselves members of the Corporation. The evidence which to his mind told more against the City Council than all the rest, was that of one of their own members, the evidence of Mr. Flood, the Mayor. The expenses, the carelessness, the defalcations, which were exposed by that gentleman, were sufficient without other evidence to lead him to the conclusions at which he had arrived. Then, Mr. Thurlow, another active member of the Corporation, on being asked whether the Council had improved, told the Committee it had improved in experience, but he could not say whether it had improved in any other respect. Then, with respect to the charge made against the Committee:—The Committee consisted of the following members—himself, who was in favour of the resolutions; Mr. Lamb, also in favour of them; Mr. Wentworth, opposed to them; the Speaker, who, he believed, was opposed to them; Mr. J. Macarthur, favourable to them; Mr. Cowper, favorable to them; the Colonial Secretary opposed to them, and Mr. Martin, who he believed had he been in the House, intended to have voted against them. Thus it appeared that this packed Committee was equally balanced, four being in favour of the recommendations of the Report, and four opposed to them. The Colonial Secretary had said, in answer to an observation that had fallen from him (Mr. Lowe), that if municipal institutions were the offspring of barbarous ages, so also was trial by Jury. But it was no objection of his (Mr. Lowe's) that these institutions had their origin in barbarous ages,—he merely stated the fact that it was so. His argument against them was this, that they had outlived the uses for which they were originally designed; they were no longer required either for the purposes of local defence or local government. This was not the case with regard to trial by Jury; the protection of life and limb, and of property, was now as urgent as ever, so that this last institution had not outlived its uses. Then it was urged by Mr. Wentworth that the great achievement of the Whig Government was the passing of the Municipal Reform Acts. No doubt of it, but it was a great achievement; not so much for what it did as what it undid. It served to sweep away the old rotten corporations, and substituted something better in their stead. But since the passing of these Acts, into so great contempt had these institutions fallen, that it was with very great difficulty people could be found to accept office in them. There could be no doubt that the whole system of municipal institutions was rapidly falling into decay, and doubtless they would have been abolished ere now, but the difficulty was, that in many of these corporations trusts and charities were in vested, and it was not easy to decide what was to become of them. But it was useless to talk of reforming institutions of this kind; they would go on declining, for as he had said before, they never had regenerated, and they never would. From the turn the House seemed inclined to take he could not but regret that this enquiry had ever been made. It would have been better the gross corruption of this body had never been exposed—that its manifold abuses had never been brought to light, rather than that, having been laid bare to the world, that Council should decline to take any steps in regard to them. In the meantime he must congratulate the Government in having one more corrupt department under its patronage. He must also congratulate his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Wentworth) in his newly acquired fondness for these sucking republics, which at one time he held in such heartfelt abhorrence.

Mr. WENTWORTH: This is not a District Council.

Mr. LOWE was aware of the fact; but the general principles laid down by Mr. Wentworth would apply to those bodies. He (Mr. Lowe) had opposed District Councils, and one of his reasons for so doing was that he was persuaded they would become corrupt, but he never in the depths of his suspicion contemplated that they could become so corrupt as this Sydney Corporation had been proved to be. The honorable and learned member for Sydney had spoken of this institution as a school for colonial youth. (Laughter) Certainly after the evidence they had heard as to the "habits and language" prevailing there, it was highly suited to become the glass of fashion and the mirror of colonial manners. (Laughter). If institutions like these were to be the schools of colonial youth, then indeed it would be quite superfluous for the honorable and learned member to found the educational institution which he introduced to the House the other evening. A university of that description would be wholly unnecessary when colleges could be found in every lane on the Rocks, and lectures heard at every dog fight or cock-fight in the country. Let them spare the expense of a university, for if this was to be the education for Australian youth, they could obtain it in every low public house, at every drunken row. No doubt the honorable and learned member had played the part of apologist for the City Council admirably, step by step had he gone through all the mazes they had led him, till he actually seemed—poor simple man as he was—deluded into the belief that the City Council really had laid down sixty-three miles of kerbing and guttering. But unfortunately after all, what did the honorable and learned gentleman wind up with? That only special jurors should be eligible to be elected as City Councillors. A proposition that would effectually disfranchise the whole of the present body, none of whom he believed were entitled to sit as special jurors except in virtue of their office of City Councillors. Why he (Mr. Lowe) had never done anything half so cruel to this body. He had not said that they might not be eligible as commissioners; but his hon. and learned friend would disfranchise them altogether. He (Mr. Lowe) owed them nothing—on the last election he had the bitter opposition of the large majority of them; but his hon. and learned friend had the warmest support from them, and to him, indeed, might the City Council, gazing at him as he made the dread declaration, exclaim in the memorable words of Cæsar, "*Et tu Brute.*" He was happy to say he had not had the support of that body: he left the honour to his hon. and learned friend, and could only say that if he could imagine himself the representative of a body so odiously corrupt as they had been proved to be, he would resign his seat to-morrow. He now came to the last point in the argument of the honorable and learned member. The hon. and learned member said—that let them declare that municipal institutions were evil—abolish the elective principle from them, and the inference that would be drawn in England would be, that they were not fit for responsible government. That if they would not abide by these worn and fading institutions, Great Britain would not believe them worthy of representative institutions at all. Be it so said. He (Mr. Lowe) thought it better far to go without responsible government, than they should shrink from telling the truth; better that they should want representative institutions altogether, than that they should perpetuate that miserable living lie on those institutions, the Sydney Corporation—than that they should keep up this rotten body with all its gross corruptions, to deceive the people of England into the belief that they, the people of New South Wales, were further advanced in political education than they really were. He for one would not advocate reponsible government on any such principle. He would not bolster up a rotten institution by a lie, to delude into the belief that representative institutions were cherished here. He would not seek to obtain Responsible Government by a cheat. He advocated Responsible Government, because he believed there was sufficient intelligence, sufficient patiotism, sufficient mind and virtue in the country to make Responsible Government a great boon; but he would not for the sake even of responsible government, stoop to defraud even their oppressors in Downing-street. He should not trouble the House with further observations. He believed a vast majority of the citizens would be grateful to the Select Committee for what they had done, and the straightforward manner in which they done it. He did also believe they would not be satisfied with the result of that night's debate. Be that as it might, he had done his duty. His crusade against the Corporation was now over. The City Council in its complacent corruption might now bloom and flourish in peace, until it might expand into all the might and majesty of the Colonial Architect's department. (Great laughter.) A time would come when a wiser spirit would spring up, when the eyes of those who now saw not would be opened, and this iniquity would bend to its fate. When the harvest is ripe the reaper will come. (Cheers.)

[During the course of the hon. and learned gentleman's reply, and particularly at the close of it, a very indecorous manifestation of applause was made in the gallery. This is growing into a practice, and ought to be suppressed.]

The House then divided on the motion with the following result:

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. W. Macarthur	The Colonial Secretary
Lowe	The Attorney-General
Berry	Mr. Fitzgerald
J. M'Arthur	Nichols
Lamb	Oakes
Cowper (teller.)	Wentworth
	Colonel Snodgrass
	The Auditor-General
	Dr. Dickson
	Mr. Allen
	Moor
	Cooper
	Icely
	Mackinnon
	Parker (teller.)

Ayes	6
Noes	15
Majority against the motion	9

The amendment was then put and passed.

Mr. LOWE now moved the second resolution—That an Act ought to be passed appointing three Commissioners—at £600 per annum for the senior Commissioner, and £300 for the junior Commissioners,—in whom shall be vested the powers of lighting, paving, draining, and supplying with water the city of Sydney.

Mr. COWPER moved an amendment, to the effect that an Act should be passed abolishing the office of Alderman, and constituting a body consisting of twelve councillors and a mayor, to be elected by the citizens generally. He should be sorry that the labours of the Committee should be totally frustrated, as they would be if this matter was suffered to drop; and he must say that he went the full length of the Report. The charge which had been made of packing the Committee and of unfairly selecting the witnesses was a most unjust one. Every gentleman who had filled the office of Mayor, with the exception of the gentleman who held a seat in that House, had been examined, and there was besides one circumstance which had not been alluded to, namely, that the Committee had had the advantage of considering a most able report from one of the Aldermen of the city (Mr. Thurlow) in which the deficiencies and extravagancies of the Corporation were fairly displayed. It was clear from the evidence that the Council had lost all confidence on the part of the citizens, and he should regret much if the present session of the Council was suffered to pass over without some radical reform in the system.

Mr. LAMB seconded the amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH looked upon this proposition as a mere renewal in another shape of the resolution which had been already lost. The Council had nothing before it to show what number the municipal body ought to consist of. There was enough in the admissions of his honorable and learned colleague to show, that if the body was denuded of the inducement to exertion created by the office of alderman, there would be no incentive to the performance of the corporate duties on the part of the citizens. It seemed to him that the proper course to be adopted by the House on the present occasion was, not to go into details, but to reserve for a future period the consideration as to what amendments the body was susceptible of.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would have moved the previous question, if it had been open for him to do so upon this amendment, for it appeared to him to be one which took the Council by surprise, and upon which they ought not to be so peremptorily called to give an opinion. He, for one, was of opinion that the office of Alderman ought to be retained, as the honour of that office was a salutary inducement for persons to give up their time to the performance of civic duties. Whatever reform was proposed, he was prepared to go to the root of what he conceived to be the chief evil of the system, by introducing a provision to the effect that each councillor, before he entered upon his office, should make oath that he had neither directly nor indirectly spent one shilling to procure his return.

Mr. ALLEN thought that the amendment was out of place. Whether there was any measure of reform or not, the citizens would have the power of remedying whatever evils might be supposed to exist; for on the 1st of November they would be called upon to elect no less than seven councillors under the present Act. He did not think that twelve members was a sufficient number, and although he had long ceased to think that there was any peculiar dignity attached to the office of alderman, he was not prepared to acquiesce in the policy of abolishing that office.

Mr. NICHOLS looked upon this amendment as an attempt to get the opinion of the House by a side wind in favour of the main principles of the Report. He objected to it also because such a proceeding was not the proper one for obtaining a real reform. The citizens ought to be consulted before any specific mode of civic government was determined upon, and whatever reform might be determined upon should be a radical one.

Mr. LOWE said, that the proposition was not one which took the House by surprise. He would not be so unjust to hon. members, as to suppose that they had not read the Report of the Committee, and in the evidence of Mr. Mansfield, they would see this prosition fully discussed. This, in fact, was the only practical way of resolving the difficulty, without casting aside altogether the question of municipal reform, unless the Government was prepared with a pledge to introduce a Bill during the present session for remedying the evils which were admitted to exist.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY concurred generally in the amendment of the honorable member for Cumberland, but thought that it would be inconvenient to pledge the House at that stage of the proceedings to a matter of detail. He was perfectly convinced not only of the necessity of introducing a measure of reform during the present session, but of rendering it applicable to the civic elections of November. If, therefore, the preparation of such a measure would be an easy task, he would have no hesitation in pledging himself to its performance, but honorable members must be aware that under all the circumstances he could make no such pledge. If nothing was done during the present session, he felt convinced that the debate which had taken place upon the late motion, would do much good; but he quite admitted that they ought not to stop there.

Mr. COWPER said, that his object was not to take the Council by surprise, but to ensure a conclusion of some kind upon the question at issue. After what had fallen, however, from the Colonial Secretary, he regarded the Government as being pledged to do whatever could possibly be done during the present session for carrying out the object in view. He should therefore withdraw his amendment.

The original resolution was then put and negatived; and Mr. LOWE withdrew the remainder of the propositions.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOWE moved that the name of Mr. Mackinnon be restored to the Land Committee.

Carried.

SYDNEY RAILWAY BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. COWPER'S motions relative to the Darlinghurst Gaol Report, and to the case of Mr. J. Moring, were postponed until Tuesday.

The further consideration in Committee of the Pawnbrokers' Bill, and of the Melbourne Building Bill, were also postponed until Tuesday.

Council adjourned at ten o'clock until three o'clock on Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

September 8.—Comet, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Lovell, from Nelson the 22nd August. Passengers—Mrs. Macdonald and son, Mrs. Forster and two children, Mr. Atley.

DEPARTURE.

September 9.—Ann Mary, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. J. S. Beach, Mr. W. O. Allen, Miss Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Gogie, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. W. Tait, and nine emigrants.

CLEARANCE.

September 8.—Inchinnan, barque, 565 tons, Captain Pearce, for Auckland and California. Passengers for Auckland — Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Phillips. For California—Mr. and Mrs. Cation, three children, and servant, Dr. Delhusen, Dr. and Mrs. Bastian, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scott and two children, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Prophet, Mrs. Peters and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. New and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Stack, Mr. J. R. Maloney, Messrs. John, William, and Samuel Schofield, Mr. P. D. Hekey, Mr. T. Underwood, Miss Thompson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Beery and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strong, Mrs. Howie and four children, Mr. Pusey and son, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clarke and child, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donough and four children, Mr. D. O'Neill and son, Mr. and Mrs. Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Farrell and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Salt and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ryan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herrigan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sinmey, Ann Carrlin, Messrs. A. Lahie, T. Hardy, T. Drear, J. Woodall, J. H. Smith, D. Mahoney, M. Phalin, B. Mowland, J. O'Brien, H. Moore, J. Mooney, R. Campbell, J. Madden, E. Simmons, M. Scanlan, J. Farrell, J. C. Marshall, G. W. Ryder, C. Tullock, W. Johnson, A. Morgan, J. Smith, D. Swan, A. Duncan, W. Hurdy, J. Dell, R. A. Murphy, J. Brennan, M. Walsh, T. Maher, J. Blakeley, E. King, Brian Neil, T. Cowell, G. Matthews, John Coghlan, J. Hopkins, J. Reid, C. Tesimond, G. Cummins, Josiah Tulk, James Kelly, Robert Kelly, R. Preston, T. Faircloth, P. Hahir, J. May, D. Carey, J. Murray, Joseph Stack, J. O'Neil, J. Jamieson, R. White, J. Bourke, J. O'Connor, P. Ceram, Solomon Bell, R. Lamb, John Madden, H. Cowell, G. Bosward, W. Matthews, A. Whittle, Job Makin, A. More, C. Hodnet, Isaiah Smith, Terence Sweeney, D. Houghton, T. Guthrie, A. Steel, J. Hill, P. O'Brian, D. Meehan, J. Kerrigan, B. Meehan, T. Currie, J. Orwell, P. Bourke, R. Conway, H. Meagan, T. Shea, R. Paton, sen., R. Paton, jun., W. Paton, P. Shea, P. Barclay, A. Osborne, P. Murphy, E. Kerrigan, B. Rows, J. O'Neil, M. Casey, J. Watt, D. Morgan, W. Chapman, M. Hartigan, M. and A. Seal, A. M'Culloch, D. Bristoe, M. M'Grath, R. Lacey, W. White, R. Nugent, J. Fox, J. Willie, T. Faraby, P. Bushern, W. Ritchie, J. Quirk, J. T. Shaw, P. Hayley, R. Keyle, J. Griar, J. O'Brien, W. Maxwell, W. Harpur, J. Murray, J. Scott, E. Walper, W. Marshall, M. Ryan, D. Swiney, W. Leek, B. Shaw, T. Magner, N. Walsh, and J. M'Carthy.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

To-Morrow.—Inchinnan and Cheerful, for California; Emma and William, for Hobart Town; Petrel, for Launceston; Lillias and Bride, for Port Phillip; Mary Bannatyne, for Hongkong.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 8.—Defiance, 15, Mackenzie, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 100 bushels wheat; Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pittwater, with 150 bushels shells, 1000 feet timber; Maitland, steamer, 109, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 30 trusses hay, 100 bushels barley, 36 bushels wheat, 20 sacks flour, 2 casks tallow, 4 bales sheepskins, 4 cases wine.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 8.—Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Jane Williams, 33, Lowther, for the William River, with sundries; Frederick Griffiths, 55, Davis, for Newcastle, in ballast; George, 33, Morgan, for the Richmond River, with sundries; Ann, 10, Anderson, for Pittwater, in ballast; Primus, 38, Lane, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Norna, 35, Halcrow, for Shoalhaven, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

September 8.—Comet, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Cork, from Nelson: 1321 bushels barley, R. and E. Tooth; 37 tons potatoes, 1 tun sperm oil, 4 cwt. flax, R. Cork; 1 bale bage, J. B. Metcalfe.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Hongkong.—By the Mary Bannatyne, this evening, at six.

For Hobart Town.—By the Emma and William, to-morrow, at noon.

For California.—By the Inchinnan and Cheerful, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Mary White, to-morrow evening, at six.

The Comet had a boisterous passage of fourteen days from Newcastle to Nelson, but lost only fourteen sheep out of seven hundred and three shipped. She had also five horses on board, which were landed in good condition. She has been seventeen days on her return voyage. The schooner William Alfred arrived at Nelson from Port Nicholson on the 4th August, and sailed again for the same port on the 20th. The American whaling ship Orion, Rae, had touched at Nelson to refresh, having taken 680 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 25th October last. She was about to cruise off the Chatham Islands for two months, after which she would come on to Sydney to recruit.

The schooner Cheerful, for California, is expected to clear at the Customs this day. She has been unable to do so before, in consequence of having eighteen passengers engaged over the limited number allowed by the Act, which is three souls to every five tons register, the captain and crew included.

The American ship Harrison is about to tranship her oil into the Mary Catherine, for London.

The barque Guardian sailed from Newcastle for Batavia on Friday last, and the schooner Despatch from the same port on Saturday. The barque Josephine, hence, arrived at Newcastle on Saturday to load for Kawau.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR TO-DAY.

September.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
10	MONDAY	6 13	5 47	0 54	1 24

Last Quarter, 5 A.M., September 10.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, September 10,

Will be produced, a Drama by G. Soane, Esq., entitled LILIAN, THE SHOW GIRL! Mr. Maynard, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Felton, Mr. Spencer; Everard, Mr. Hydes; Diggory Diggs, Mr. F. Howson; Morris, Mr. Arabin; David, Mr. Torning; Giles, Mr. Griffiths; Lilian, Mrs. Guerin; Maude, Mrs. Gibbs; Susan, Mrs. Torning. Pas de Deux, Miss Hart and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the Tragic Play of THE CASTLE SPECTRE. Earl Osmond, Mr. Nesbitt; Earl Percy, Mr. Hydes; Father Phillip, Mr. Rogers; Motley, Mr. F. Howson; Hassan, Mr. Arabin; Angela, Mrs. Guerin; Alice, Mrs. Gibbs; Evelina, the Spectre, Madame Carandini.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE Repeal of the Navigation Laws, although a matter of high importance, may appear of little consequence to us. As our London Correspondent, whom we quoted from on Tuesday, says, "It will be an odd thing to see a French or an American ship taking off your wool to the English market. There is no reason why it should not be so. The Australian Colonies never benefitted by protection, and all their interests are identified with Free Trade." There are, however, a few practical considerations which arise, and deserve to be kept in mind, should such a supposition as is above made be realized. And to prevent mistakes we may here mention that our remarks apply to foreign owned, not to foreign built ships.

On putting his goods on board ship the shipper performs a very important part, we might indeed say the whole, of a contract (the residue being only the payment of freight, which is always fully covered by the goods), and the other contracting party has yet to do all his part which requires no trifling degree of skill, care, and honesty. In the due performance of this part, too, he is really much less interested than the squatter or merchant who owns the goods, unless the loss ensuing from his default can be conveniently fastened home upon him, and he be able to pay. The masters and owners of a foreign ship are not always in this position. She may be so charged with bottomry here, or may arrive in London in so bad a condition, as to be unable to satisfy all the claims which our Admiralty Courts might enable us to rank up against *her*; and then it would be rather inconvenient to go to America or France for redress for the balances of the claims. In regard to the proof of matters which are done in a foreign ship, it is easy to see, too, that even could we as fully depend upon the evidence of foreign sailors as upon that of British, we should be at a great disadvantage in endeavouring to obtain it. With the arrival of a ship in the Thames, all trace would be lost of the crew. Before the hatches could be opened they might be dispersed to Boston, Antwerp, Hamburgh, and Bordeaux. The difference of language would be no small consideration in all these cases, except the American.

ALTHOUGH we publish a double sheet this morning, the length of our Council report has compelled us to postpone until to-morrow a quantity of matter already in type.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Leslie Duguid, a special meeting was held, at which the following claim was proved:—John Edward Parr, £650.

In the estate of Matthew Mulcahey, an adjourned single meeting. The insolvent having been examined by Mr. Yeomans, and cross examined by Mr. Roberts, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

☞ The Chief Commissioner will hold the meetings to-morrow, and until further notice, in the Jury Court.

To-morrow, September 11.—David Cross, a third meeting, at half-past 10; Matthew Mulcahey, an adjourned single meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 13.—Edward Albert Suiverkrop, and Jean Beneaud, for certificates, at noon.

Monday, 17.—A. and S. Lyons, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at half-past 10.

Tuesday, 18 (At Bathurst)—William Coomber, a special meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 20.—John Larnach, for certificate, at noon.

Tuesday, 25.—Edward Coffey, a third meeting, at 11; Thomas Walker, a third meeting, at noon.

Thursday, 27.—Thomas Sidney Hall, and Samuel Barnett, certificate meetings, at noon.

October.—Thursday, 4.—Richard Crampton, Charles Browne, David Bow, Edward Smith Hill, and Nathaniel Williams, certificate meetings, at noon.

Friday, 5.—George Johnstone Clarke, a third meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 11.—Charles Tompson, and Thomas Mooney, certificate meeting, at noon.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Tin Plates, Flour Mill, and Dressing Machine.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, B.P. Rum, in bond, Van Diemen's Land Oatmeal, Kangaroo Skins, Raspberry Jam, Candied Fruits, Mixed Confectionary, &c.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Sundries, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Public-house Fixtures, Dray, and Sundries.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st September.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B. P., 98,730 gallons; East India, B. P., and Mauritius, 29,474 gallons; Foreign States, 21,517 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4059 gallons. Brandy, 48,808 gallons; Geneva, 21,215 gallons; whiskey, 5856 gallons; liqueurs, 136 gallons; British spirits, 4518 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 93,047 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 21,618 pounds; snuff, 1618 pounds.

Received during the week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 8405 gallons; brandy, 11,032 gallons; British spirits, 50 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2043 pounds.

Delivered for home consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 3067 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 451 gallons; Foreign States, 121 gallons; brandy, 1835 gallons; Geneva, 938 gallons; whiskey, 103 gallons; British spirits, 40 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 5097 pounds; cigars, 160 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 1804 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 301 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 50 gallons; Brandy, 1191 gallons; Geneva, 875 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2250 pounds; cigars, 261 pounds.

Stock on hand, 8th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 102,264 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 28,722 gallons; Foreign States, 11,396 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4009 gallons. Brandy, 56,814 gallons; Geneva, 19,402 gallons; whiskey, 5753 gallons; liqueurs, 136 gallons; British spirits, 4528 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 87,743 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 21,197 pounds; snuff, 1618 pounds.

THE WEATHER.—It commenced raining in Sydney about midnight on Friday, and there were continuous light showers during the whole of Saturday and part of the night. It cleared up early in the morning, and yesterday was quite a warm Spring day.

MAITLAND CIRCUIT.—His Honor Mr. Justice Manning will open the Commission this morning. The calendar is exceedingly heavy, and has already been given in the *Herald*. The civil business promises to be by no means light, as there are already six cases set down for trial:—viz., King *v.* Prentice, Evans *v.* Toder, Olive and another *v.* Brown, Macartney *v.* Deickman, Macartney *v.* Cheesebrough, and Marsh *v.* Burnett. The latter case is a special jury case. The day appointed for the civil sittings is the 17th instant.

EXECUTION.—Owen Molloy was warned on Saturday, that the sentence of death passed upon him during the last Criminal Sittings, for the murder of John Leonard, at Moreton Bay, will be carried into force at the Darlinghurst Gaol, on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

THE SLAUGHTERING BILL.—The new Slaughtering Bill, which was sent down to the Legislative Council by the Governor, last week, provides that no cattle shall be killed within three miles of the city of Sydney. This is a clause that will require amendment; as long as slaughtering is prohibited in the city, there is no occasion to banish the butchers to a long distance. There are some very salutary clauses prohibiting keeping of pigs, or having places for boiling bones, making tripe, &c., within the city.

POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates at the Police Office, on Saturday, were Alderman Allen, (appointed by the roster,) Captain Innes, and Mr. Miles. For to-day, (Monday) in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the meeting of Justices, held last week, three magistrates have been summoned, namely, Alderman Allen, and Messrs. Alexander and Allan.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—On Friday last, a lady's work box, containing a purse, sundry old coins, and several articles of jewellery, was stolen by some person unknown, from the residence of Mrs. Townend, in Hunter-street—Between the hours of seven and eleven on Friday evening, Mr. D. M'Lennon, residing in Jamison street, was absent from home, and no person in charge of the premises. On his return, he found that the house had been entered—no doubt by false keys, no marks of violence being discernible—two boxes broken open, and ransacked, from the contents of which had been selected a variety of articles in table and bed linen, wearing apparel, cutlery, &c.; these, with a box containing male apparel, had been stolen. Immediate information was given to the police, but as yet we believe nothing has been discovered by which a clue may be had to the perpetrators of the robbery. The value of the property is close upon £30.

CAUTION TO BOATMEN.—Henry Sporle, licensed waterman, plying between Pyrmont and King-street, was brought before Captains Browne and Innes, on Saturday last, charged with "improper conduct in having used abusive language to Mr. C. H. Chambers, a passenger." The Bench found him guilty, and "ordered his license to be suspended for fourteen days, and his badge to be delivered up."

COMMITTAL.—The man Scherrington, for stealing a cash box from behind Mr. Wright's counter, detailed in Saturday's paper, was brought up before Alderman Allen, and committed to take his trial for the offence.

STOLEN WEARING APPAREL.—The woman Morgan, remanded from Friday, was on Saturday brought up on the charge of having in her possession certain articles of wearing apparel stolen from Mrs. Bryan, of Parramatta-street, in July last. George Pickering, in whose shop the prisoner alleged she purchased them three months ago, was put into the witness box, and denied all knowledge of either the prisoner or the shawl produced. Mr. Nichols reiterated his objection to the woman's committal; it lay with the prosecutors to disprove the account given by the prisoner of her possession, which they had not done. The circumstances of this case were widely different from those wherein stolen property was found in the possession of another immediately after the robbery, for a considerable period of time had elapsed between the robbery and the discovery of the property, and there was no inconsistency between the evidence adduced and the prisoner's statement; both might be true, and she had a right to the benefit of the precedent he quoted, and the doctrine of presumption as laid down in the books. Mr. Miles was of opinion that the charge should be dismissed, and the prisoner was released from custody.

STEALING FROM A GIG.—On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, Mr. Moir left his gig standing opposite the Royal Hotel, while he went in to see a gentleman upon business. In getting into his gig again he discovered his cloak to be missing, and on enquiry he found that a man had been seen turning the horse's head, and taking away the cloak. He was pursued by a man, but made his escape, either up or down King-street. The cloak was made of fine blue cloth, and valued at £10.

SUSPECTED BOAT STEALING.—The men, Smeaton and Riley, taken into custody on suspicion of stealing a boat, were on Saturday remanded from the general Police, to the Water Police Office. Riley it appeared was the holder of a ticket-of-leave; he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, with a recommendation that his ticket be cancelled. Smeaton was remanded until Monday, (this day.)

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—It has become our painful duty to record one of the most serious and melancholy accidents that has perhaps ever occured in this district. A man of the name of Nicholas Carr had been hired in Sydney, by Mr. Walker, to proceed to New England, together with his wife and five children; another man was also engaged by the same party as bullock-diver. This man has also a wife and five children; on their arrival in Maitland they were supplied with a dray and team of working bullocks, which we believe were purchased for the purpose. They then started on their way, and passed through this township on Monday last, without any accident having occurred, although the bullocks appeared not to work well together, and had a tendency to run always down hill. On Tuesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, while proceeding on their way, and about six miles from Singleton, a dreadful accident occurred. The bullocks had just crossed a hill near the Falbrook fence, when in descending the other side they became unmanageable, and in spite of the exertions of the bullock-driver, and also of Nicholas Carr, who was on the off side assisting to keep them back, they rushed down the hill. One of the wheels got into a rut, and owing to the speed they were going at, the dray, which contained two women and ten young children, was thrown completely over, and the whole twelve individuals jerked out. The bullocks then continued their way with the dray bottom upwards until stopped by a log. Upon the return of Carr to the spot where the accident occurred, a dreadful scene presented itself; his wife lay with her leg broken, and was so seriously injured in the spine and loins that she only survived an hour and a quarter, when death put an end to her sufferings. (The deceased had an infant suckling at her breast.) Four of the children was so seriously injured, that their removal to the hospital was considered necessary: fortunately their lives are not in danger. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at the Fitzroy Hotel, before Henry Glennie, Esq., coroner, and a jury of twelve, touching the death of Alice Carr, the unfortunate deceased, whose remains had been brought down in a cart. Two witnesses were examined, namely Nicholas Carr (the husband of the deceased), and Patrick Carr, his brother, who was also accompanying them; when in addition to the above facts, both witnesses spoke as to the want of competency of the bullock-driver. The jury, after having heard the evidence summed up by the coroner, retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict that deceased met her death by the accidental upsetting of a dray. It having been made known to the jury that the man Carr was in distressed circumstances, a subscription was proposed by the foreman, and immediately entered into; the subscription list was carried round the town by some benevolent individuals, when in a short time the sum reached to between seven and eight pounds—a pretty good sum considering the times—and shows that there is a charitable feeling among the Singleton folks.—*Singleton Correspondent of the Maitland Mercury, September 8.*

Mr. Samuel Lyons requests the attention of buyers to his sale this day, at the mart, at 11 o'clock, British Plantation Rum, Oatmeal, Kangaroo Skins, Moleskin Trousers, Prints, Raspberry Jam, Confectionary, Candied Fruits, Liquorice, Jujubes, &c.—*Communicated.*

PARRAMATTA.

INVALID AND LUNATIC ESTABLISHMENT.—We have just spent an hour most profitably in this well conducted refuge for the aged, sick, and insane. It is a much more pleasing task when it is practicable, and can be done conscientiously, to speak in praise rather than condemnation. Parramatta may indeed boast with becoming pride of the good discipline, order, and regularity of its government and public establishments, and the one at present under notice may be pointed to as worthy a visit from the leading men of the colony. That part of the building set apart for the lunatics has been at great cost made healthy and commodious; and, certainly, if we may judge from appearances, the unfortunate inmates, although deprived of reason, yet appear to enjoy themselves in their own way with happiness and glee. A spacious yard, clean and healthy, is allotted for them. The keepers appear to have been judiciously selected for their humanity, forbearance, and good conduct. The sleeping apartments are pictures of cleanliness and comfort, the bedding warm and well washed, and nothing can possibly speak plainer for the good management of the lunatics, than the circumstance of there being so few under close confinement, or even obliged to be handcuffed. We were much struck with one circumstance, which shows an act of great mercy on the part of the Supreme Being, viz.,—that seldom or ever can even two of these poor creatures be of the same mind, or do an act of mischief in concert; and, from this circumstance it is, they are so easily managed; although an instance did occur the other day, in which one of the men held a keeper by the ears against the wall, whilst another bumped his head a few times for amusement. The invalid department is equally worthy of attention. Here are found the halt, maimed, the sick, and the blind; and, although all arrived as prisoners in the colony, yet, a fostering and paternal government, in the time of age and distress, as if forgetful of the past, cheerfully steps in, and raises the helpless, and lessens the afflictions of the afflicted. The majority of the inmates are above the age of fifty, and those below it are principally blind or paralytic. We noticed one man named Thomas Gough, aged 107, several above 90, many above 80, and more at 70 years of age. One old man prides himself on having been with Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile. It is gratifying to see that a feeling worthy of imitation is shown by these objects of pity: for where the sun throws its congenial rays around the buildings, the aged and infirm are seen lending assistance to each other to enjoy the warm and gracious influence. It is likewise pleasing to witness others devoting their remaining years to the study of the sacred volume. Those who are able are allowed to employ themselves in platting and making hats, which they dispose of, and purchase articles in the town such as tea, sugar, and tobacco. The entire management of this establishment reflects much credit on the Superintendent, Mr. Statham. The whole of the inmates in each department are visited once or twice a day by Patrick Hill, Esq., Surgeon, and also by the Police Magistrate. The Rev. W. F. Gore, clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. M. Brennan, Roman Catholic clergyman, and the Rev. John Tait, Presbyterian clergyman, are constantly in attendance, not as stipendiaries, for no salary is allowed by the Government. The following is the return of the inmates, on the 1st September.—Lunatics, male 112, females 12; invalids, male 132, females 8; female prisoners 9, and children 3; immigrants for confinement 3. Total inmates 292.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As an impression seems to be entertained by some parties, that the proceeding yesterday at the Sydney Police Office, respecting the election of trustees of the Cook's River Road, exempts persons passing over that road from payment of toll, I have to request you will allow me, through your columns, to correct this error. The tolls in question are legally demandable by the lessee, to whom they have, in pursuance of the Parish Road Act, 4th Vict., No. 12, been duly leased for one year from the 1st January last; and the non-election of new trustees in no way affects his right to demand them.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROB. JOHNSON.

312, Pitt-street, Sydney,
September 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

AN advertisement having appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, purporting to be a scale of the charges of Medical Practitioners residing in Sydney: We, the undersigned medical practitioners, residing in Sydney desire to express our entire disapproval of any such advertisement, and our opinion that the publication of any scale of fees is highly discreditable to the profession.

W. BLAND.
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT.
GEORGE BENNETT.
GEORGE FULLERTON.
J. MACFARLANE.
HENRY G. DOUGLASS, M.D.
F. L. WALLACE.
H. W. M'VITIE, M.D.

ETON.—A vacancy in the appointment of an assistant master having been occasioned by the resignation of Mr. H. Birch, M. A. (who has had the high and distinguished honour conferred upon him of being appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), it has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. R. Joynes, formerly a King's scholar of Eton, the gentleman who obtained the Newcastle scholarship in 1843. Mr. Birch has now entered upon his responsible duties as a tutor to the heir apparent, which, we understand, were to commence the week after Easter. Mr. Birch will reside with the royal establishment, and will of course travel with his royal and illustrious pupil from place to place, as Her Majesty may feel disposed to change her residence.—*Aylesbury News*

GRANTS OF LAND IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—A bill was brought down from the Lords on the 30th ultimo, entitled "An Act to remove doubts concerning the validity of certain grants of land in the colony of New South Wales." The preamble recites the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, bearing date the 8th June, 1829, and the first clause confirms all grants made and issued after the date of such proclamation, and before the 17th June, 1848, of all lands situate in Sydney. The second clause saves the rights of persons to lands or hereditaments which may have been erroneously or wrongfully granted.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

LEASES BY AUCTION.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, August 20.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land which have been applied for under the 28th section of the regulations of the 29th March, 1848, will be put up at auction at eleven o'clock on Thursday, the 27th September next, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the regulations in question.

2. Further information respecting the lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Office of the district.

3. The upset price of each lot is five shillings per section of 640 acres, for the half-year commencing 1st July last.

4. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down at the time of the sale; in failure of which, or if not bid for, the lands will become open for selection for lease without competition, in conformity with sections 37 and 38 of the regulations.

5. Parties obtaining these leases will have the power to renew them, under the 12th clause of the regulations, provided the payment for the ensuing year be made within the time prescribed to the Colonial Treasurer, in accordance with the notice of 26th July last.

At the Police Office, Carcoar.

COUNTY OF BATHURST.—1—4. 640 acres each, parish of Waldegrave, near Flyer's Creek. 5—9. 640 acres each, parish of Huntley, near the head of the Cowrija Rivulet. 10. 1194 acres, between the parishes of Calvert and Huntley, on the Cowrija Rivulet. 11. 640 acres, same place. 12. 1102 acres, on the Lachlan River. 13. 920 acres, near the Lachlan River. 14. 960 acres, same place. 15. 640 acres, on the Abercrombie River. 16. 1240 acres, same place. 17. 640 acres, at the junction of Rocky Bridge Creek with the Abercrombie River. 18. 640 acres, on the Rocky Bridge Creek.

COUNTY OF GEORGIANA.—19. 700 acres, on Rocky Bridge Creek. 20. 640 acres, near Rocky Bridge Creek. 21. 953 acres, same place. 22. 900 acres, on the Lachlan River. 23. 1040 acres, near Cook's Vale Creek. 24, 25. 640 acres each, same place. 26. 1100 acres, on the Abercrombie River, near Cook's Vale Creek. 27. 1600 acres, on the Abercrombie River. 28. 1100 acres, same place. 29. 640 acres, on Tenena Creek. 30. 640 acres, near Tenena Creek. 31, 32. 640 acres each, near Cook's Vale Creek. 33. 700 acres, on Thomson's Creek. 34. 740 acres, same place. 35—37. 640 acres each, near Copperhania Creek. 38. 1200 acres, on the Abercrombie River. 39. 800 acres, on Copperhania Creek. 40. 1150 acres, same place. 41—46. 640 acres each, near the Abercrombie River. 47—49. 640 acres each, near Burangylong Creek. 50. 1000 acres, on Cook's Vale Creek. 51. 700 acres, Cook's Vale Creek.

COUNTY OF KING.—52. 750 acres, Lachlan River. 53. 990 acres, same place. 54—57. 640 acres each, near the junction of Graham's Creek with the Lachlan River. 58—62. 640 acres each, near Hovell's Creek. 63. 1142 acres, on Hovell's Creek. 64. 1100 acres, near the junction of Phill's Creek and Hovell's Creek. 65. 1170 acres, on Hovell's Creek. 66. 1120 acres, on Hovell's Creek, near its junction with the Lachlan River. 67. 1100 acres, on Phill's Creek. 68. 640 acres, near Hovell's Creek. 69. 896 acres, at Hovell's Creek. 70. 1100 acres, same place. 71. 750 acres, on Hovell's Creek. 72. 1020 acres, on Phill's Creek. 73. 900 acres, same place. 74. 640 acres, near Hovell's Creek. 75. 1217 acres, on Hovell's Creek. 76. 1201 acres, same place. 77, 78. 1100 acres each, on the Boorowa River. 79. 640 acres, near the Boorowa River and Jeringoman.

At the Police Office, Cassilis.

COUNTY OF BLIGH.—1, 2. 640 acres each, near the head of the Goulburn River. 3, 4. 640 acres each, near the Bald Head. 5. 640 acres, near Moolarben. 6. 640 acres, near the Munmurra River.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE.—7—9. 840 acres each, on Smith's Rivulet. 10—13. 640 acres each, near the Goulburn River, on the mountain road from Bathurst to Hunter's River.

At the Police Office, Mudgee.

COUNTY OF BLIGH.—1. 800 acres, on the Cudgegong River. 2. 640 acres, same place. 3. 1080 acres, same place. 4—6. 640 acres each, near the Cudgegong River. 7. 1140 acres, on the Cudgegong River, at Gouroba.

COUNTY OF PHILLIP.—8. 640 acres, near Dabee, on the Cudgegong River. 9. 640 acres, on the Nullo Mountains. 10. 1120 acres, on Widdin Creek. 11. 700 acres, same place. 12. 740 acres, same place. 13. 640 acres, at the head of Barrigan Creek. 14. 640 acres, near Ranker's Peak. 15—24. 640 acres each, near Louee.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—25. 960 acres, at the head of Campbell's Creek, near Meroo River. 26. 640 acres, near Meroo River. 27, 28. 640 acres each, at the head of the Goonangoor Creek. 29. 960 acres, on the Meroo River. 30. 700 acres, same place. 31, 32. 640 acres each, near the Meroo River.

At the Police Office, Muswellbrook.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE.—1—9. 640 acres each, near Wybong Creek. 10. 640 acres, parish of Clanricard, near Hunter's River.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.—11, 12. 640 acres each, parish of Wynn, near Hunter's River.

At the Police Office, Scone.

COUNTY OF BRISBANE.—1. 1000 acres, parish of Gundy Gundy, on Page's River. 2. 640 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.—3. 640 acres, near Rouchel Brook. 4. 850 acres, on Rouchel Brook.

At the Police Office, Berrima.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.—1. 1170 acres, on the Kangaroo River. 2. 640 acres, same place. 3. 1100 acres, near Marrimba. 4—13. 640 acres each, near the head of the Nepean River. 14. 1200 acres, on the Nattai River, near Mittagong. 15. 640 acres, on Paddy's River. 16. 960 acres, same place. 17. 900 acres, on the Nepean River, near Wingecarrabee Swamp. 18. 750 acres, on the Nepean River, near Little Forest. 19. 850 acres, same place. 20. 900 acres, on Paddy's River, near Marrimba. 20. 1200 acres, same place. 21. 920 acres, same place. 22. 640 acres, on the Great South Road, near Paddy's River. 23. 1000 acres same place. 24. 969 acres, on Paddy's River. 25. 640 acres, near Paddy's River. 26. 800 acres, near Mandemar. 27—30. 640 acres each, near the village reserve of Burragorang. 31. 1200 acres, near Berrima. 32. 1000 acres, on Paddy's River, near Marrimba. 33. 960 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Wollongong.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.—1. 640 acres, on the Kangaroo River. 2. 750 acres, same place.

COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.—3. 1100 acres, on the Shoalhaven River, near Burramella. 4. 640 acres, commonly known as the Pig Island. 5. 640 acres, on the Shoalhaven River, near Talwong, in the county of Camden.

At the Police Office, Picton.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.—1. 640 acres, near the village reserve of Burragorang.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—2, 3. 1000 acres each, on the Wollondilly River. 4. 960 acres, same place. 5. 850 acres, same place. 6. 1280 acres, same place.

At the Police Office, Hartley.

COUNTY OF COOK.—1. 640 acres, on Cedar Creek, Cox's River. 2. 750 acres, same place. 3. 900 acres, near Rydal. 4. 640 acres, on Cox's River, near Rydal. 5. 640 acres, on Jamison's Valley Creek. 6. 720 acres, on the Wolgan River. 7. 640 acres, near the Wolgan River. 8. 1200 acres, same place. 9. 1120 acres, near Cox's River.

COUNTY OF GEORGIANA.—10. 1120 acres, on the Abercrombie River. 11. 640 acres, same place. 12. 800 acres, near the head of the Abercrombie River.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—13. 1000 acres, on Cox's River. 14. 460 acres, parish of Thornshope. 15, 16. 640 acres each, parish of Thornshope, near the Fish River. 17. 1020 acres, parish of Thornshope, at Evan's Crown, near the Fish River. 18, 19. 640 acres each, near the confluence of the Guineacor Creek with the Wollondilly River. 20. 1200 acres, on the Wollondilly River. 21. 640 acres, on Ganbenang Creek.

At the Police Office, Singleton.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.—1. 640 acres, parish of Liddle, on Foy Brook. 2. 960 acres, same place. 3, 4. 640 acres each, same place. 5, 6. 640 acres each, parish of Darlington, on Wattle Ponds.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

ALL the members present except Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Dry brought forward his motion that the Estimates framed by a majority of the Council in the year 1847 for the year 1848 be printed.

His Excellency said, that the motion had been already brought forward and rejected. The present motion was therefore irregular. His Excellency further said, that by the rules and orders of every other Legislative Council elsewhere, a motion having been once disposed of could not be again entertained. He therefore called Mr. Dry to order. His Excellency enquired for the order of the day, which was read by the clerk—"The Council to go into Committee upon the Estimates."

Mr. Gregson rose and said, he could not remain silent and see Mr. Dry called to order in the way His Excellency had done. He (Mr. Gregson) stood there as a free and independent member of Council; and he must tell the Lieutenant-Governor that he was only sitting there as President of the Council, and not at the head of a Board of Military Officers. His Excellency might frown at him for asserting his rights as a free member of Council; but he regarded not his frown, nor the contemptuous curl of his lip or the dilation of his nostrils, so long as he (Mr. Gregson) performed his duty to the public. Mr. Gregson concluded by moving that the Council adjourn for one week to give time to the members to consider the Estimates.

Captain Fenton seconded the motion.

Mr. Sharland opposed it, as no reason for a week's adjournment had been given.

Mr. Allison wished the Lieutenant-Governor would allow the Counter Estimates to be printed, but saw no reason for a week's adjournment.

Mr. Leake said that, as the members on his side of the table had expressed so great a desire to have the Estimates printed, he would now vote along with them, and withdrew his former objection.

His Excellency said, he would not relax the rule laid down by the rules of every other Council.

Mr. Gregson considered His Excellency's conduct very harsh; and he might depend upon it the subject would be taken up warmly out of doors.

It was then agreed that Mr. Gregson should restrict his motion for an adjournment to one day, which was put to the vote, when there were—

Ayes 7. | Noes 6.

Majority for the motion 1.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SURVEY OF CROWN LANDS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The charge of two pounds per linear mile, fixed by the Executive Council for the survey of the waste lands of the Crown, occupied as pastoral stations, a great portion of which is unavailable, owing to its sterility, is not only far beyond the means of the stock-owner to pay that sum, but the rate at which a most efficient survey of those lands may be obtained by tender.

There are at present in Sydney, and in other parts of the colony, many private surveyors of undoubted qualifications,—many of whom have served the Government both here and at home, who would, I doubt not, willingly undertake the intended survey by tender, under the direction of the Surveyor General of the colony, at from six to seven shillings per mile, and as the Executive Council cannot have a desire to add to the present embarrassment of the pastoral interests, by most unnecessarily exacting the withering charge mentioned above, it may be hoped that the equally efficient and far more equitable course of a survey by tender of these lands, will be adopted, particularly as an injury inflicted on the stock owners, the producers of the great staple article of the colony, to which all classes of colonists look for employment and support, could not fail to be felt by the colonists generally.

The prostrate state of the home markets, for the last five years, and the consequent low prices obtained for pastoral produce during that period, added to the heavy pecuniary expense of pastoral establishments, arising out of assessments on stock, long and very expensive land carriage, and exorbitant rates of labour, have embarrassed in more or less degree the pastoral interests; and now that the late favourable change in the home markets has cast a gleam of sunshine through the dark cloud that has so long held dominion over the best interests of the colony—its pastoral pursuits, and has given us of the forests the gratifying hope that we shall soon be enabled to bring up the losses of past years, and pay our merchants and bankers, for which end we are straining every nerve,—it is sincerely to be hoped that the Executive will not, and most unnecessarily too, cast the proposed overwhelming tax in the way of our carrying out an object so desirable not only for the well-being of the pastoral interests, but of the general interests of the colonists.

There is a precedent in our survey department for having the proposed survey made by tender, every extensive survey of Crown lands having been made in that way during the government of Sir Thomas Brisbane. Let us therefore hope that that course will be adopted now.

A survey of the Crown lands now occupied, at £2 a mile, would amount to about £200,000, a sum something more than half the annual revenue of the colony!!! And whence, in wonder's name, is that enormous sum to come from! Certainly not from the stock-owners. A survey by tender of those lands would amount to about £30,000. The former sum, could it be exacted, would crush to ruin the best interests of the colony: the latter might, perhaps, be borne by the occupants of Crown lands, if paid by instalments, running over several years.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your's obediently,
A LANDOWNER AND OCCUPANT OF CROWN LANDS.

Yass, September 3.

WOLLONGONG.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—"Your own correspondent" having neglected to furnish you with a report of the proceedings which took place on Monday, the 27th ultimo, on the first introduction of the Mount Keera coal into Wollongong, for the use of the steamer, I am induced to supply the omission, (but with no discourtesy to that gentleman,) through the medium of your widely circulated columns, for general information, by announcing—that according to advertisement, a large number of the resident gentry and respectable farmers assembled at the Cross Roads, leading up to Mount Keera, a distance of one mile from Wollongong, at precisely one o'clock P.M., whence, after having partaken of Mr. Geard's hospitality, they proceeded to escort the coal carts to their destination: the order of the procession being as follows:—

Band of music in front; horseman with Union Jack; miners with British Ensign; pedestrians followed—a goodly number; then the coal carts, each drawn by two horses—the leading cart having the emphatic words "Advance Illawarra" tastefully painted in conspicuous letters, erected in its front, upon long poles; the horsemen followed in due order, headed by Messrs. Shoobert and W. D. Meares, J.P.'s, the former gentleman being the lucky proprietor of the immense coal mountain. Arrived in Wollongong the ranks of the procession swelled out to an immense extent—numbers of Sydney gentlemen and others having joined on its way to the steamer. The loud shout—the "Hip, hip, hurrah"—the nine-times-nine cheers soon announced the "great fact" that in shooting out the first coal for the use of the steamer, Illawarra has another valuable article for exportation to the Sydney market, besides her far-famed milk and honey, and rich agricultural produce. The scene at this juncture was most imposing. The steamer William the Fourth being decorated with numberless flags, while on the quarter-deck might be observed the leading stars of the beauty of Illawarra; all seemed cheerful, gay, and happy; having accomplished the needful honours at the steamer, the procession re-formed, and moved on to Elliott's Family Hotel, where, about four o'clock, some sixty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, and did ample justice to the good things produced by mine host. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with ever-greens in various devices, and at the head of the Chairman was a large flag with the words inscribed—"Advance Illawarra," "God save the Queen!"

The chair was ably filled by Mr. C. T. Smith, J.P., and the vice-chair by Captain Sheaffe; Messrs. W. Taylor and F. R. Cole acted as croupiers. The cloth being removed, the Chairman gave "Her Majesty the Queen"—drank with all the honours; the other loyal toasts followed with appropriate airs. On the Navy and Army being drank, very handsome speeches were delivered, by Captain Sheaffe on behalf of the Army, and Lieutenant Seaver, R.N., on behalf of the Navy. The Chairman then proposed "Success to the Mount Keera Coal Mine," which was drunk with the most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Shoobert, in thanking the assembled gentlemen for the honour conferred on him, gave an interesting detail of the circumstances connected with his discovery of the coal, and the difficulties he had thereafter to contend with, to make his discovery available for purposes beneficial to the public and profitable to himself; difficulties which, however, he surmounted, by discovering a capital line of road, which makes the distance to Wollongong about two miles and a half. Mr. S. also mentioned that in the search for coal, he had discovered a mineral which was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Norrie, who pronounced it to be pyrites, with indications of copper in abundance; there is another valuable material immediately adjoining the mine called soap stone, from which the fire brick is manufactured; and no doubt the manufacture of these bricks would cause a considerable saving to the colony, by superseding the importation of them from England or Wales; a pottery might be also established, which would at no distant period, rival the Irrawang pottery. Mr. W. D. Meares, Mr. Edye Manning, and several other gentlemen, in proposing or responding to toasts, took the opportunity of complimenting Mr. Shoobert on the spirit of his enterprise, and its successful issue. Mr. Manning held out some promise of soon laying on a more powerful and suitable steamer for the Wollongong trade; and justly characterised the inhabitants as worthy of every encouragement. Mr. Meares told him he had better do so quickly, or another party might step in and forestal him in his design; moreover, it is expected he will reduce his scale of freights and passages, in consideration of his being supplied with coal at less than half the Sydney price. During the entire evening, the most perfect good feeling prevailed; a goodly number enjoyed themselves until "cock crow" on the following morning, when they at length wended their way to their respective domiciles, well pleased with the Keera coal mountain, its proprietor, and themselves! With respect to the coal itself, it is pronounced by competent judges to be of first-rate quality, full of gaseous and bituminous matter; its flame in an ordinary grate is as brilliant as gas, and I, myself, and most of the inhabitants of Wollongong, are already using it in our houses; indeed, we find it not only a more pleasant fire, but in point of expense, far more economical than firewood. I doubt not but the Gas Company will find it a most suitable coal, and far superior to any other yet discovered in the colony, for their gas operations. I think now, at all events, without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of egotism or bombast, we may truly and sincerely adopt the trite and pertinent motto—"Advance Illawarra."

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Wollongong, September 6.

MARRANGROO.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I trust you will spare a corner in your paper to insert the following statement of philanthropic generosity, which I hope may be the means of arousing others of our wealthy settlers to go and do likewise.

In travelling through the district of Hartley the other day, and when crossing the Marrangroo Creek, I was not a little surprised to see peering from under the brow of a high mountain a beautiful new edifice, which, on enquiry, I found was for the twofold purpose of church and school, placed, as if by fairy hands, to overlook the vale below, and to say, come up and I will teach you the way to happiness. This fine building was erected by the direction and at the sole expense of a pious and benevolent lady (Mrs. Walker, of Wallerowang,) whose faithful stewardship will, I trust, secure for her, when all earthly enjoyments shall cease, that blessed approval of "well done good and faithful servant," &c. I was also told that not only had she built the house at her own expense, but likewise endowed it with yearly rations for both a schoolmaster and mistress, and that she had secured the services of a worthy couple to undertake the management of this seminary, which is to be called the "Marrangroo Free Church School," and will, I understand, be open to every Protestant clergymen who may favour the inhabitants of that locality by performing divine service there; and they, I trust, will duly appreciate and avail themselves of the opportunity thus gratuitously afforded them of hearing the word of God, as likewise the inestimable blessing of having their children instructed in more essential knowledge than tailing cattle and driving bullocks.

May the good and patriotic lady long live to see and enjoy the fruits of her benevolence in a progressively virtuous population.

Yours, respectfully,
A FATHER.

September 1.

THE SCHEDULES A. B. C.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having only very recently arrived in this famous colony, it may perhaps be looked upon as a piece of presumption that I should give my opinion upon any part of its peculiar politics; notwithstanding that, in the intervals of that occupation which I have selected as the foundation of my future greatness here, I have endeavoured, by diligent study, to ascertain my social position, and rights and duties as a citizen of New South Wales. On account, however, of my being quite a newcomer, my thoughts on such subjects may be all the fresher, and I will therefore offer them to you, with the hope that the utterance may do both myself and my benevolent readers good.

I perceive that there is a disposition amongst colonists—whence it arises I cannot discern—to over cultivate general principles. Your Legislative Council has exhibited this feature, and Mr. Lowe's motions on Responsible Government are examples of it. In their first form they were so abstract that they required to be amended, in order to prevent misconception. In their amended form they are still too undefined; and, if I may judge from their repeated postponement, even the propounder of them is unwilling to grapple with their vast generality. Now, in England such theses are left for leading articles in the leading newspapers, and for closet contemplation of philosophers, while men of business and action, with the true spirit of Englishmen, betake themselves to practical performances. Whatever advantage may be in carrying Mr. Lowe's propositions—and on the whole I do not object to them—there would, as I think, be a still greater result obtained from that which I am now about to suggest—namely, a direct attack upon the three offensive schedules. The cutting down of the estimates, which has been for some time going on, is a fit preliminary to such an attack. It is true, indeed, that the Schedules are at present beyond the control of the legislature, as regards any immediate pecuniary result affecting the present or the ensuing year. But the attack I mean being of the nature of a strong, and practical, and judiciously aimed protest, entering into details, and hitting specific vulnerable points, could not fail to find success in a very short period of years.

Premising only further, that by furnishing information annually to the legislature of the intended and of the actual expenditure on the Schedules, the Government does not the less invite animadversion, though it repudiates control, I submit my views in the shape of the following propositions:—

1. That this Council is of opinion that the Executive Government will fail in its duty to the colony unless the following offices be abolished. [Here specify the offices chargeable on the Schedules which appear unnecessary.]

2. That this Council, &c., &c., unless the salaries of the following officers be at once reduced to the sums set opposite to them. [Here make the necessary specification.]

3. That this Council (and so on), unless the salaries of the following officers be reduced as soon as the present holders thereof cease to hold them, to the sums respectively specified opposite to them. [Here specify accordingly.]

I cannot doubt that if these Resolutions were framed complete, in a fair spirit, and with due deliberation and solemnity, they would have a great effect, and perhaps induce the Government to surrender the obnoxious Schedules altogether to the discretion of the Council.

Yours, &c.,
JOHNNY NEWCOME.

ENGLISH NEWS.

FRANCE

(From the Morning Herald's Correspondent.)

PARIS, FRIDAY, HALF-PAST SIX P.M.—The ceremonial passed off to-day without accident or the slightest offer at disturbance. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The Council of State, the magistracy, the institut, the university, the officers of the army and National Guard seated beneath the altar, raised curiously enough against an ancient Egyptian pillar covered with hieroglyphics, while the clergy chaunted a Te Deum, and the cannon of the Invalids thundered away, was all very imposing. The clergy were the first to move in procession from the Madeleine, headed by the Archbishop of Paris. At the same moment the members of the National Assembly, wearing tricoloured sashes, walked in order to the places assigned them. Beneath the altar were placed three fauteuils for the President and Vice-President of the Republic, and the President of the Assembly. The vast place de la Concorde was filled with National Guards, so that as nothing but uniforms and costumes of one kind or another met the eye, the scene was, with the aid of brilliant weather, as gay as it was striking. The ceremony was over at a rather early hour, for the *defile* of National Guards did not take up much time, there being only companies from each legion and no military. The people generally did not display any stronger feeling than that of curiosity, and even that of a languid character. The crowd was by no means great, and not a cry of *Vive la République* was heard in any direction from amongst them. It seems, however, that the company of the 6th Legion, in passing before the President, shouted vigorously *Vive la République!* but it must be borne in mind that their zeal may have been owing to personal considerations, their Colonel, Forestier, having had a quarrel with the government on account of his suspicious demeanour on the famous 29th January. The cries, such as they were, testified respect for the President personally.

The *Moniteur* contained to-day a very copious amnesty announced in the following terms:—

The government has thought that the anniversary of the 4th May, the day on which the Republic was proclaimed by the National Assembly, should be signalised by a great act of clemency. Nearly 3000 insurgents are still in the expectation of a measure which shall definitively regulate the mode and effects of their transportation. The commission which proceeded to the revision of the cases has divided them into two principal categories (1225 insurgents, who from their previous and present conduct were considered the most dangerous, have been confined in the fort of Belle Isle en Mer; 1109, who appeared to present more guarantees, have remained retained on the pontons with the prospect of an earlier liberation. In this number 183, considered the most interesting and the least hostile to principles of order, have already received the clemency of the government. As to the 1228, on whose fate no decision had been come to, the President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, decided *yesterday* that they *shall* be set at liberty. But liberation of such a great number of prisoners cannot be simultaneous; it must be made successively in a manner to avoid too sudden a contact between those who attacked the law and those who combatted to defend it; and besides, all those prisoners on re-entering society must be able to find means of existence. The administration is about to apply itself to the prompt solution of these difficulties.

The official journal contains, too, a considerable number of promotions to the dignity of the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Meyerbeer figures among the nominations, so that the *Prophete* has received official sanction, and the great composer has won his spurs.

The *Moniteur* also contains a report from Odilon Barrot, on the necessity of reforming the prison discipline of France, and recommending the formation of a committee, composed of excellent persons, but whose names will cause Red Republican teeth to grind, for they are distinguished Royalists, being M. Berenger, the Duc de Broglie, Count Mole, Viscount de Tocqueville, M. Parieu, member of the Assembly, and M. Faustan Helie, of the Minister of Justice's own office.

M. Dupont de l'Eure, who, as President of the Privisional Government, opened the meeting of the Constituent, died on this the first anniversary of that event in which he took the leading part. He had entered his 83rd year.

In the *Moniteur* appears the Bank returns for the week, the most striking feature of which is the low state of the discounted bills account, which is now lower than it has been since the revolution.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—We are supplied this morning with a new test by which to discriminate between the true and the false Republican journals. The former do not publish, as if yesterday was sacred,—the latter do, as if there had been nothing extraordinary. The *Reforme*, the *National*, and other papers, which are in as happy accordance with one another, as the organ of Ledru Rollin and the organ of Marrast, were too busy attending to their *lampions* last night to have any light for their readers this morning. The *Debats*, *Constitutional*, *Presse*, and indeed all the old monarchical prints, are attending to business, as usual, without any appearance of exhaustion from the emotions consequent upon the celebration of the anniversary of the meeting of the Constituent.

The great business of the day is, in point of fact, the last night's illumination. All that the Government could do was done splendidly. What individuals might have done was performed in the coldest and most grudging manner. Here and there a window might be seen lighted, but so few and so far between, as to damage the cause by making the rare exception. There was no singing in the public thoroughfares, as there used to be of old—we say of old, for events have crowded so thickly as to make February, 1848, appear, excusing a little hyperbole, a century off. We had no "*En avant marchons*," nor any clamorous assurances that the greatest pleasure in life, as an Hibernian would say, was to die *pour la patrie*. The evening papers came out, and yet who cared, except some poor devil of a stock-jobber, whether Oudinot was at Rome, or the Pope restored by French bayonets in the nick of time for the French elections. There was no singing, no shouting, no calls on individuals to light their windows, no cheers for the Republic: nothing, in fact, of popular enthusiasm. The Government, however, did its own part right well. Perhaps nothing could have presented a more beautiful aspect than did the peristyle of the Madeleine. The steps were covered with *lampions*, the general effect of which was as if they were of gold, and the immense chandeliers under the porch, the festooning of flowers between the pillars, and the delicate colour given to the front of the building itself by the light, made the whole exceedingly beautiful. The Place de la Concorde was encircled with pillars of variegated lamps, and looked quite gorgeous. A most chaste and beautiful effect was produced by the introduction of white lamps like shells within the delicate sheets of water that fell from the two fountains, a conception which for taste was worth all the rest put together. As my Pegasus is already blown, and will carry me no further, I must throw myself on that of my friend *Galignani*, which capers and curvets in the following fashion:—

During the afternoon, the Champs Elysées were thronged by a gay and well-dressed crowd. The mountebanks' shows and booths, of which there were a goodly number, were much crowded. At night-fall the illuminations commenced. The portico of the Church of the Madeleine was splendidly decorated with gorgeous chandeliers, and the steps were lighted up. All the Rue Nationale was also illuminated by columns of tricoloured lamps, and further ornamented with flags, streamers, pedestals, &c. The Place de la Concorde presented a dazzling spectacle. All round it were lofty and elegant columns of lamps; these columns (each of which bore the name of one or two departments, or a colony,) were united by wreaths of flowers and strings of lamps; the altar in the middle was brilliantly illuminated; the fountains were decked with lamps over which the water played; many of the gas lamps were removed and replaced by several rows of light; clumps of flags were placed at short intervals; the Pont de la Concorde was gorgeously ornamented with columns, statues, and flags; the façade of the National Assembly was very splendidly lighted; in a word, the *coup d'œil* presented by the place, the bridge, the National Assembly, the Rue Nationale, and the Church of the Madeleine, was truly magnificent—quite like a fairy realm. Nor was the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées at all inferior. From the Place de la Concorde up to the fountain there was on both sides a number of pillars of light, surrounded by flags and united by wreaths of lamps; and round the fountain there was a display of different coloured lamps, tastefully arranged. The illuminations were continued to the Barriere de l'Etoile, and the Triumphal arch was also illuminated. At the Barriere there was a grand display of fireworks, and this was followed by a magnificent bouquet at the fountain in the Avenue. There were also fireworks, on the same splendid scale, at the Barriere du Trone. All the public buildings, the gardens of the Tuileries, the light-house, lamp-manufactory at Chaillot, &c., were illuminated, in a much grander style than in preceding years. In the course of the day and evening, fire balloons were let off. Taken altogether, the fête was one of the finest which we ever remember to have witnessed on any occasion in Paris. The decorations and illuminations were profuse and gorgeous, and all characterised by the most exquisite taste. An immense multitude, consisting of almost all classes of society, witnessed the illuminations; but there was not the slightest disorder, nor, as far as we are aware, any accident.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Siecle*, under date of the 4th instant:—

Monsieur le Redacteur,—I am surprised that the *Moniteur* should contain a contradiction to a report which was too absurd to merit notice. If I have not seen the President of the Republic since my return from Madrid, it is because I have not considered it my duty to call at his residence.

As to the phrase which says, "The President ought to show himself severe towards all the members of his family who do not conform strictly to their duty," it cannot apply itself to me; what I have done I had a right and it was my duty to do.

I will not here point out those who have failed in propriety; but if the ministers are desirous to make known the truth, let them enter into explanations from the national tribune; it is there I will reply to them.—Accept, &c.,

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

It appears that there is to be a prosecution of the persons on whom were found, in the crowds that congregated in the Boulevards, some nights ago, certain papers showing the sanguinary intentions of the Socialists, than which nothing can be conceived more revolting.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"Last evening we received accounts from Germany, which state in a positive manner that the Russian Generals, Luders and Engelhardt, entered Transylvania and Bukowine on the 20th ultimo. An auxiliary Russian corps was to enter Austrian Silesia on the 26th."

PARISH EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Colonial Church Chronicle.

SIR,—I send for insertion in the next month's *Chronicle*, if you should think worth while to print it, an account of a migratory movement in this parish, which has issued in the embarkation of above forty of my neighbours for the Cape of Good Hope. As this is probably as large a party as any that has yet swarmed off from any one country parish at a time, it may interest your readers to know the origin and conduct of it; and it may be useful, also, in suggesting with how much ease, and comparatively little cost, a great relief may be afforded to other overburdened parishes, and many well deserving families released from the bitter and heart-breaking struggle which the labourer's life has now become in many parts of England.

The party from this parish consisted chiefly of two large families, and their near relations; not more than two or three out of the whole were unrelated to the rest. This helped to keep the spirit up, and made the change of home and country less difficult and painful. This is a very poor and overburdened parish, and local circumstances had combined with the general hard times to dispose so many of them to accept the offer that was made of free or assisted passage to the Cape. Twenty-seven adults and fifteen children are now gone, and many more will gladly follow, when the first tidings are received of their well-doing.

Now, as there are many other parishes in the same condition with my own, to which the present relief would be considerable of exporting such a party, and the future gain of opening such a safety-valve would be much greater still, it may be worth while to detail the process by which it is to be accomplished.

The first step is an application to the Poor Law Commissioners, for their sanction of the appropriation of a sum of money from the parish funds (poor rates), to emigration purposes. They supply the proper forms to be complied with in calling a vestry and passing a resolution to raise and devote the sum required, which in our case was £100, borrowed at five per cent. interest on the security of the rates, to be paid off in five years. When these forms have been complied with, and returned to the Poor Law Commissioners, they acquaint the Board of Guardians with their approval, and send down the form of indenture under which the money is secured. The fund so raised is placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of Guardians, through whom all payments from it must be made.

The Emigration Commissioners, 9, Park street, Westminster, supply the forms to be filled up by each applicant for a passage to the colonies, with full and clear instructions as to all things needful to be known and done; and where the number of such applicants is large enough to warrant it, as in our case, he sends down a gentleman to inspect them all at once, and save the trouble of the intermediate correspondence that would otherwise be necessary. We assembled our whole party in the National school-room, with as many of their friends as chose to come, and the clergyman, doctor, and a few farmers being also present, with the Parish Registrars, to save the trouble of transcribing,—all the required certificates were obtained at once, and the whole examined and passed, in the course of a few hours. After this, Deposit Circulars are received from the Emigration Office, directing the payments to be made for each *accepted* applicant; and when this has been done the Embarkation Orders are sent down. Nothing then remains but to investigate the clothing, and bring up the stock of every one to the regulation quantity. To avoid the appearance of injustice to the village tradesmen, to whom some of our emigrants are heavily in debt, as well as to remind them of their duty to pay these debts if ever they should have the power of doing so, a note of hand was taken from every debtor, witnessed by several of his fellow-emigrants, on which it is presumed the sums might be recovered in the colony; and to obviate the risk of loss from a change of mind in any of the parties after the passage and deposit moneys had been paid for them, the same course was taken.

The several sums were lent, and an acknowledgment of them taken as a loan, to be repaid if the parties should remain in England three months after date. But there was no defaulting. On the evening of the 20th they assembled in the house of prayer, where, for the most part, they had been among the steadiest worshippers, and some of them communicants, and joined with such a congregation of their friends and neighbours as those sacred walls have hardly ever seen before, in commending themselves and their enterprise to the blessing and protection of Almighty God. And at an early hour on the following morning, having first once more, as many as were able, met together in the church, they sat down to an ample breakfast that had been prepared for them in the school room. When this was ended, they all set off to meet the train that carried them to London; and, marching through the streets with the parson and squire at their head, from Waterloo to London Bridge, they took their places once more in the Greenwich train for Deptford, and were soon comfortably housed in the admirably managed Emigrants' Depôt, established there. Passing the night there with 150 more who had been brought together from different quarters, they all went on board the Scindian the next morning; and there I had the satisfaction of visiting and spending several hours with them on that and the following day.

Nothing could be better than the whole provision made for their comfort on the voyage, and for the good conduct of the crowded ship. I had full opportunity of judging as to this; and it gratifies me to express the thankfulness I feel at the considerate kindness and attention shown to the poor people's comfort by all who were concerned with them. One of the Emigration Commissioners himself inspected every part of the arrangements of the ship on the day of embarkation, and cheered up the poor souls at parting, with an excellent address, which showed a real interest in their well-being.

It only remains for me to add, that a well-recommended gentleman, an Oxford graduate, is gone out with them to act as school-master and catechist upon the voyage, and serve the Church in some capacity on his arrival in the colony. The Emigration Commissioners put on board the educational material required; and a liberal grant from the Emigrants' Fund of the Christian Knowledge Society furnished a good supply of sound devotional and other books, for their comfort and instruction in their new homes; and every adult Churchman of my party carried with him a letter of commendation to the Bishop and clergy of the Cape, to bring him into communion with them on his arrival, and claim their pastoral good offices.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, faithfully,
ANTHONY C. LEFROY.

Church Crookham, March 28th, 1849.

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF MR. HUDSON AND MR. WADDINGTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 17.

MR. DIVETT presented a petition from thirty-one shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company residing in Devonshire, making certain grave charges against the hon. member for Sunderland, in his capacity of chairman to that company. He (Mr. Divett) had furnished that honorable member with a copy of the petition, and therefore it would be unnecessary to trouble the House with a statement of the charges in detail. The prayer of the petition was, that the House would inquire fully into the charges, and, in the event of their being proved, expel that honorable member from the House.

The petition was read by the clerk at the table.

Mr. Charteris also presented a petition from sixty shareholders in the Eastern Counties Company, complaining generally of the mismanagement of the affairs, and stating that that mismanagement commenced almost as soon as Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington, both members of the House, had become respectively chairman and deputy-chairman of the company, and had also taken place when Mr. Bagshaw, another member of the House, was upon the directory. The petition concluded, like the former one, by a prayer that an inquiry might be made into the conduct of each of those three gentlemen.

Mr. Hudson then rose and appeared so deeply affected that he was unable to proceed for a few moments. He said he came down to that House immediately upon receiving a copy of the petition from the honorable member, although with considerable difficulty, owing to a severe domestic affliction. (Hear, hear.) He thought he was, therefore, entitled to the indulgence of every member in the House while he offered to it some explanation, and some observation with reference to those two petitions which had just been presented to the House. (Hear, hear.) If he had been guilty of the practices which had been imputed to him with respect to the capital and the revenue, without clear and sufficient reason, it might be, perhaps, that he had done so through some error, but he could assure the House that it was not an intentional error on his part. (Hear, hear.) His first connexion with the company was in 1845, he believed in the month of October. He received a deputation from the board with a requisition, signed by 7-8ths of the shareholders, soliciting him to become their chairman. He at first had some objection to take upon himself the office, but after some pressure he consented to do so. Before then he had no shares in the company, nor any interest in it, and in fact he was not connected with it in any way whatever. When he joined it he endeavoured as much as possible to benefit the shareholders, and to effect that purpose with the then projected London board. Upon his accession to the office, he devoted himself as anxiously and as assiduously to his duties as he possibly could. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the first charge was that he had raised the dividends for the first half-year, from 3s. to 9s., without any change in the circumstance of the affairs of the company. Now, when he stated the facts of the case, he thought that the House would agree with him that the statement that there was no change in the circumstances of the company was not correct. After incidentally stating that the shares were higher in the market before he became connected with the company than they had ever been since, he said that the gross income for the half-year ending July, 1845, was £114,000, and that in the next half-year it had risen to £172,000, showing an increase of nearly £60,000. He thought the House would consider that was some justification for giving a higher dividend. No two persons seemed to agree as to the accounts. As far as the dividend was concerned, he thought there was ample reason for recommending the one he had. It was said that the capital had been raised from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000. That was not true either. It was said that the capital of that company when he joined it was £2,900,000, and £13,000 in the Northern and Eastern Company, but instead of the capital being 2,900,000 it was £4,300,000, while the addition of a bonus of £1,000,000, increased it to £5,300,000, or £5,500,000. He had to complain most deeply of the unfair proceedings of the committee of investigation. He had no notice given whatever with respect to it. He had no knowledge of what was passing in that committee—no information was furnished to him except three or four written questions. (Hear, hear.) He had no notice that such a charge was to be made against him as an individual; and when he called upon them yesterday morning with a friend, to see the real position in which he was placed—to see the document which purported to be in his handwriting, and some of the figures of which it was said he had altered, he had great difficulty in seeing that document, and when he did see it, he was told that no other person should be permitted to see it but himself. When they consented to let him see it, two of the committee came into the room, and said they only gave him that permission that he should ask no questions nor receive any information. (Hear, hear.) Now what did the House think of such conduct as that. (Hear, hear.) He was sure but one opinion would prevail among Englishmen with respect to this—namely, that he should have fair and just information furnished him, when a specific charge was made against him, in order that he might have a fair opportunity of answering it. (Hear.) On the testimony of the two gentlemen who were present, and he dare say he could bring forward hundreds of others to prove the same—he asserted that not one figure in that document was in his handwriting. (Cheers.) He utterly denied that the document had been altered by him at all. (Hear, hear.) As far as he could understand the charge made in the report by the accountant, it was this, that he had altered the sum of £10,000, and turned it into capital. Now, he denied that he, in his individual capacity, had altered the figures at all. But with respect to the mistake which he had committed, he cautioned the House not to pay too much credence to that committee. It was stated by that committee that he authorised the change of £115,000 from revenue to capital. He had no hesitation in saying that he did not authorise any thing of the kind. But this committee seemed to be a singular one indeed, for he found, from looking at the working expenses of this line, that the published account showed that those working expenses were £1250 per mile. The committee made those working expenses £1550 per mile. Now, the London and Birmingham is worked at 39 per cent., the Great Western at 40 per cent., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire at 39 per cent. They would have the House believe that this line could only be worked at 55 per cent. This was brought forward against himself as a grave charge. If it were true he should deeply regret that he had been betrayed into such an error; but he thought the House would agree with him that the committee which had reported in such a manner, and with such an *animus*, had shown that they were not now entitled to that credit from the House which the report, if it had only appeared yesterday, would have been entitled to. It was insinuated that he had done this for the sake of profit, but he totally denied it. Let honorable gentlemen search the share register of the company, and they would find him registered without change for the stock for which his name was registered when he first joined the company. (Hear, hear.) He still held the stock which he first owned when he joined the company. (Hear, hear.) He did not know any other point which called for explanation. The accountant stated distinctly that any alteration that was made, was made by the directors; therefore the petition ought not to have been directed against him (Mr. Hudson) alone, but against the directors as a body. (Hear, hear.) He held a joint responsibility with those directors. He never signed a check of the company he believed in his life. He had merely presided over that company, and he had endeavoured, however erroneously, to do his duty. He might have taken too sanguine a view of this undertaking; but he was a sufferer along with the rest from that too sanguine estimate. But he was convinced that this undertaking would yet amply remunerate the shareholders, if the expenses were kept down, and it had been his anxious endeavour to force down those expenses. He threw himself upon the House; he was perfectly ready to bow to any decision it might come to. He denied that he had sought to enhance the shares, or to give an undue value to them. When he joined the company there was scarcely a day without a serious accident happening on the line, and large sums of money had to be expended on the stock of the company. The House would see from a report that had been published this morning that another company had placed £150,000 to capital, which ought to go to revenue, and that chairman, instead of being blamed by the committee, was praised and extolled by them. (Hear, hear.) What ought to go to capital and what to revenue? The Grand Junction charged £14,000 for repairs, which was taken from capital and paid to the company. There was a charge about interest. Why, Parliament had sanctioned that payment out of capital constantly, and he did not know why one law should apply to the Eastern Counties Company, and another to any other company. He left the House to deal with the petition as they might deem best and proper. He had no other explanation to give than his total denial that the share figures were in his handwriting, or that he altered them in any way in the paper. (Cries from the Opposition benches.)

Mr. Waddington said, it was his most painful duty to have to follow the hon. member for Sunderland, and he would do so briefly in the observations which he had to address to that House. He should not have thought it necessary to address them if he had not thought some explanation was due from him. In that petition he was charged with being a party to deceiving the shareholders to the extent of something like several millions of money. He availed himself of this opportunity of first calling the attention of the House for one moment as to how those statements made their appearance. They appeared from the report of the investigation committee; and his object in rising was to claim the indulgence of the House to detail a few of the proceedings of that investigation committee as regarded himself, inasmuch as the House had an interest in his character, and in defending him from statements to which he was not a party. (Hear.) He had, however, alluded to this on a former occasion, when a committee of the shareholders made a charge against him, and which a committee of that House was appointed to investigate. He wished now to allude to it, inasmuch as when he recently addressed the shareholders he charged the committee of investigation with having inserted a clause which many of their body looked upon as expunged, and which was obviously incorrect. He, therefore, called upon the House to bear in mind the evidence given before the committee appointed by the House, inasmuch as he had not the opportunity of correcting any statement which might have been made before it. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hudson) in reference to the alteration of the document not being in his handwriting, all he wished to say was, that having denied that it was in his handwriting he had nothing more to say upon the point. He should not trouble the House with the details referred to in the report of the committee, believing that would not be edifying to them. He had already stated that the amount of liabilities mentioned by the committee was incorrect. He reiterated that statement now, and had to complain that the committee had not given him an opportunity of answering the statement during the sitting of the committee. With respect to investigation, he should be happy to bow to any that the House might think proper, believing that they would come to the determination that during the last three years of his life he had devoted every faculty of his mind to promoting the present and future welfare of the Eastern Counties Railway, and if he had erred in judgment, they were simply errors. He had done all in his power to promote the prosperity of the line, and to put it in a healthy condition.

Mr. Hudson again rose, and said he was sure the House would allow him to explain a matter which he had forgotten to mention. He was merely going to show the incorrectness of the report of the committee respecting the amount of money stated to have been carried over to revenue and capital. The committee had forgotten that £27,000, for the working of the line, was due from another company to the Eastern Counties, and was not included in the £115,000 which they said ought to have been charged to revenue. This showed that they were wrong in this as well as other matters. Besides, they had put figures down three times over, and therefore the House could not place much reliance upon such a report.

Mr. Bagshaw said he stood in a different position to the honorable gentleman the member for Sunderland. The petition stated that there were certain members of the board of the Eastern Counties Railway who held no shares (as we understood the honorable member). Now, he was one of these, as he was principally connected with the Northern and Eastern Railway. It appeared that out of 14,600 proprietors but sixty had been found to sign the petition in question. He owed no allegiance to them; but as a member of that House he owed it an allegiance which he was ready and willing to acknowledge and bow to—and not being a very young member, he wished to state, that if he were capable of acting as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Charteris) had stated the directors had acted, he should have been unworthy of a seat in that house. As a member of the Northern and Eastern he wished to state that the directors of that railway had had a meeting to-day, the whole matter was gone into by his colleagues, and he might be permitted to say that he had unanimously been elected to a seat in the Eastern Counties Board by the self-same gentlemen who had formerly sent him back. In justice to Mr. Hudson, he thought it right to state that the last time he went into Norfolk—last year—he said to him in agony of spirit—"Mr. Bagshaw I have been greatly deceived in these matters." So much he (Mr. Bagshaw) was bound to say. There were several other matters in the hon. gentleman's speech which he should, however, leave untouched.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

AN EX-PRIEST AND A PRESENT NUN.—CONNOLLY v. CONNOLLY.—This was a suit by Mr. Pearce Connolly against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights. It was heard in the Arches Court, on Saturday. The parties are both American subjects, and were married according to the rites of the American Protestant Church, at Philadelphia, on the 1st of December, 1831. Mr. Connolly was a minister of that church, but in 1835 both Mr. and Mrs. Connolly renounced the Protestant faith, embraced that of the Church of Rome, and in that city took the usual vows, each agreeing to abide by the law of the Roman Catholic Church, and to live a life of celibacy for the future. Mrs. Connolly, by the consent of her husband, went into a convent at Rome, while Mr. Connolly became a minister of that church. In May, 1836, Mr. Connolly came to England, when he was appointed private chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Soon after his wife came to England, and formed a religious community, when she was made superior of the congregation of the Holy Church of Jesus, at Hastings. On the 25th of January last, Mr. Connolly, who has left the Church of Rome, went to visit his wife, but she declined to see him; at which he expressed himself much hurt, and wrote to Dr. Asperti, referring to Mrs. Connolly as his reverend mother. In February last he came to this court to grant him the restitution of conjugal rights, by compelling his wife to return to cohabitation, after a separation of fifteen years by mutual consent. The counsel for the husband admitted this to be a case of a very unusual character, but argued that it had been laid down that a wife could not separate herself from her husband but for two reasons—cruelty and adultery. Counsel were heard for Mrs. Connolly, and the case was adjourned for some formal amendments in the allegation.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1513185

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal, in various parts of the Colony, are as follow:

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Leban White.
Penrith and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. John Coleman.
Bathurst—Messrs. M'Lennan and Ross, Bowen Hall.
Molong, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Messrs. Sloman and Treas.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr Robert Forster.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia — Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai and Aldbury—Mr. Robert Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Ho-warden.
The District of Illawarra — Mr. Thomas Palmer, Deputy Postmaster.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—No Agent.
Muswellbrook—Mr. Pierce Hegarty.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armadale—Mr Thomas Loxton.

THE COAST

Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. Horatio Tozer.
Clarence River—Captain Wiseman, steamer Phoenix

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the Proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX: and none others are acknowledged as genuine.

NOTICE.

SINGLETON.—The Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* are hereby informed, that Mr THOMAS HOPE, Postmaster of Singleton, is no longer authorised to receive subscriptions, &c.; he having declined the agency of this journal. Until further notice the accounts will be forwarded by post, direct from Sydney, and the subscribers are urged to send remittances direct also, to avoid proceedings.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Proprietors.

Herald Office, August 27.

TO THE COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS OF THE *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.*

THE Agents of this Journal in the Country Districts having been furnished with the accounts up to the quarter ending June 30th, the subscribers are respectfully requested to settle them forthwith.

Where the accounts are more than six months over due, the Agents are instructed to take legal proceedings unless immediate payment is made. 3052

TO OWNERS, AGENTS, AND CHARTERERS OF VESSELS.

IT is especially desired that all parties concerned in the advertising of vessels will specify on the face of the manuscript to whose account they are to be charged.

Herald Office, July 19, 1849. 1060

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M. but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No Verbal Communications can be attended to; and all Letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter; Three Pounds per Annum; Single Numbers, Three-pence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter; Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 7158

No. 49-355,

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, September 1, 1849.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 17th September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the formation of *Union-street*, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen in the office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be ascertained.

JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.

3787

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

MACQUARIE-PLACE.

APPLICATIONS for Insurances will be received daily, from ten to four o'clock.

JOHN B. METCALFE.
Ship and Insurance Broker.

BELUBULA MINING COMPANY.

THE Adjourned General Meeting of this Company will be held in Mr. Lyon's Long Room, George-street, on Monday the 10th September, (This Day), at 2 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
M. T. PRATT,
Secretary.

Sydney, September 10. 3790

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 487, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate.

The Directors meet on Wednesdays, to receive proposals for

Life Assurance on Single Lives, Joint Lives, and First of two Lives.
Deferred and Reversionary Annuities.
Endowments in favour of Children.

The scales of Premiums are moderate.
The Profits are divided amongst the insured.
Reductions in the Premiums will be made on first class lives.
Loans made on Security of Insurance and Annuity Policies.
The payments of Premiums may be made quarterly if required.

The Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4, daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

3781

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Agents,
Spring-street. 5877

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 397, PITT-STREET.

T. W. Smart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Kemp, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.

Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM AND CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION A.

FIRST CLASS.—All stone or brick buildings, covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin, detached ten feet from any other building, when there is a parapet or party wall, or fourteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches,

From 8s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS. — Other stone or brick buildings covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin,

From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION B.

FIRST CLASS.—Buildings of stone or brick covered with shingles, detached from any other building twelve feet, when there is a parapet or party wall, or eighteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches.

From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles,

From 13s. to 18s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION C.

Buildings constructed of wood,

From 20s. to 35s. per cent. per annum.

A return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the premium will be made on all Yearly Policies and renewals thereof; such return to be made when the policies are again renewed.

Applications for insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
Secretary.

2131

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Spring Exhibition will be held in the Botanic Gardens on Wednesday, the 26th September instant.

The Prize Schedule is published, and can be had at the Office of the Society, No. 416, George-street, where the Secretary is prepared to receive subscriptions.

J. C. WHITE,
Secretary.

Office, 416, George-street.
6th September, 1849. 4058

SYDNEY BRANCH. ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
541, George-street.

482

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE, the undersigned, being three of the directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, do hereby call an extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company, to be holden at the Office of the Company, in Pitt-street, Sydney, on Monday, This Day, 10th of September, 1849, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, for the purpose of considering the propriety of further reducing the expense of insurance.

CHARLES KEMP,
R. M. ROBEY.
W. RANKEN SCOTT.

Sydney, September 10. 3066

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT JONES, of No. 36, Hunter-street, Tailor and Draper, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to 408, George-street, Sydney, where the business is carried on upon his usual terms, under the style and firm of Broughton and Jones. 3033

THOMAS SKINNER, in retiring from his present business, begs to express his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal support he has received, and to inform them he has this day sold the remaining portion of his stock, with fixtures, &c., to Edward and William A. Ogg; and he has pleasure in recommending them as worthy the patronage of his friends and customers.

Morpeth Stores, September 1. 3880

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.

JAMES STEWART, Parcel Booking and Carriers' Registration Office, "Woolpack Inn," near the Hay Market, Sydney.

757

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Respected Friend,—Thy excellent pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent, that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the pills, I rubbed plenty of thy ointment into my chest night and morning.

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

[The Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, begs to state, that he is aware of several extraordinary cures of Asthma having been effected in this colony. One is that of a Lady residing near the "Razorback," who, after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, is now, to use her own expression, able to run to the top of that mountain. Another occurred to Mr. Caton, tailor, of Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence-street, who after six months' confinement to his room, and after having been given over by his medical attendant, and pronounced by him to be in a dying state, was restored to perfect health by the use of the Ointment alone in forty-eight hours.]

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My Shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it, I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities.

(Signed) J. S. MUNDY.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box. 2025

RICH DELHI SHAWLS AND SCARFS

DAVID JONES AND CO., looking forward to the receipt of an early shipment of Oriental Manufactures, have come to the determination of clearing off the whole of their remaining Stock, consisting of—

Rich Delhi Shawls and Scarfs
Decca Muslin Robes
Plain Decca Muslin, &c., &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen requiring rich presents for England, have now an opportunity of procuring them at *merely nominal prices.*

George-street,
Opposite Post Office. 4163

NEW SPRING DRESSES.

DAVID JONES AND CO. respectfully announce the receipt of several novelties in Spring and Summer Dresses.

George-street,
Opposite Post Office. 4165

RICH GLACE AND BROCADED SILKS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their unrivalled Stock of Silks and Satins, lately enriched by the addition of a few of the most *recherché* Continental and English productions.

George-street,
Opposite Post Office. 4166

VISITES, PALETOTS, &c.

DAVID JONES AND CO. will open this day (Saturday), a profusion of novelties, in cloaks, visites, paletots, &c., to which they invite the attention of intending purchasers.

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.

4164

G. CHISHOLM

CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold

A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

BOOTS AND SHOES.

On Sale—

	s.	d.	
Ladies' best black kid slippers, at	3	6	per pair
Ditto cordovan channel ditto	4	0	"
Ditto cordovan second quality, ditto	2	6	"
Ditto patent leather 3s. 6d., and channels	4	0	"
Ditto lasting slippers, from	1	9	"
Ditto Adelaide boots (superior)	4	6	"
Ditto cashmere ditto channel soles, best that can be made	6	6	"
Childrens' lasting, cashmere, and cloth double and single sole boots, from	2	6	"

And every other article equally cheap

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

AT CLARENCE HOUSE,
Opposite the Haymarket Clock,
George street South.

3936

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE DEPOT.

MERCHANTS, Storekeepers, Settlers, Shopkeepers, and others, can be supplied with

STOCKMEN'S AND SHEPHERD'S BOOTS;

With every other description of Colonial and English made

BOOTS AND SHOES,

cheaper than at any other house in Sydney.

I. M. ILLIDGE,
369, George street,
Opposite the Market,

912

WELLINGTON BOOTS.

COLONIAL, reduced from 30s. to 25s.
French calfskin, from 26s. to 20s.
Strong colonial Wellingtons, from 22s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Gents' Clarence boots very best quality, 14s.
Gents' cloth boots, 12s. 6d.
Gents' best calf cossacks, 8s. 6d.

At I. M. ILLIDGE'S,
569, George-street,
Opposite the Market.

3693

FOR ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS.

WARRANTED Brass-bound Dressing Cases, containing pair of razors, scissors, tweezers, nail file, soap dish, brushes, comb, razor strops, &c.

FOR SIX POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.

Gold Horizontal Watches, carefully finished in double backed, engine turned, or engraved cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action while winding.

Ditto in silver cases, £3 6s.

These elegant little watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a written warranty is given with each; they will receive any attention required without extra charge.

FOR FOUR POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.

Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements.

Ditto in gold cases, £12 12s.

These superior watches are of English manufacture, a written warrantry is given, and 12 months' trial allowed.

A large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold chains, rings, brooches, lockets, &c., &c., at equally low prices.

OBSERVE—
D. DAVIS,
475, George-street.

N.B.—Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired at LONDON PRICES. 3887

WOOLWAY STORE.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS IN THE DISTRICT OF MANEROO.

ON SALE at the Woolway Store, at the lowest possible advance on Sydney wholesale prices:—

Shearing Supplies of all descriptions, including woolpacks, sheep shears, and every other requisite.

Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Salt, and a general assortment of groceries.

Ironmongery, Drapery, Flour, and all the articles usually required in the interior.

Colonial Produce taken in exchange, and advances made on same for consignment to Sydney.

Woolway Creek, Maneroo, August 27. 3757

FOR CALIFORNIA.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
70,000 fine flitched pine (superior quality)
150,000 hardwood
500 9 and 11 inch deals

Orders for wooden houses executed with the greatest despatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

JACOB INDER AND CO.,
Wharf, Sussex-street,
Near Market-street.

3990

FIRE BRICKS.

BEST Welch Fire Bricks for sale at the Stores of the Australasian Sugar Company, No. 427, George-street.

A. ASHDOWN, Manager.

August 18. 2858

BRICKS, of the very best quality, always on hand for shipment or buildings. Apply to

J. BRYEN,
Parramatta-street.

4059

COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT,

For Sale by
ROBERT COVENY.
102, Market-street.

3608

No. 49—407

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 8th September, 1849.

CITIZENS' LISTS—1849-50.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Act of Council, 6 Victoria No. 3, copies of the Citizens' Lists for 1849 50 are fixed for the public inspection at the under-mentioned places, and may also be seen at this office.

GIPPS WARD.—The building formerly occupied as the Water Police Office, Cumberland-street.
BOURKE WARD.—The Court of Requests' Office, Bent-street.
BRISBANE WARD—The Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD.—The School of Arts, Pitt-street
COOK WARD. — The new Court House, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD.—The Hay and Corn Market, Campbell-street.

All claims and objections to these lists must be lodged with the Town Clerk on or before the 15th instant.

JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.

4201

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE members of this Institution are informed that on Tuesday, the 11th instant, a second Lecture on PHRENOLOGY will be delivered by ARCHIBALD MICHIE, Esq.

The Lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Members' cards and receipts for the current year, can be obtained on application to the Librarian. 4204

AUSTRALIAN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

THE attendance of the Brethren of the above Lodge is particularly requested on Wednesday Evening next, to take into consideration matters of urgent and vital importance to the Lodge, and for the election of Secretary, that office having been vacated by the resignation of the present Secretary.

By order of the N.G.,
G. R. BOULDERSON,
Secretary.

Sydney, September 5. 4045

GOULBURN MAIL.

MR. J. H. JONES, of Bargo, proprietor of the Goulburn coach, Royal Mail, has this day removed his Booking Office from Mr. Michael Hogan's to Mr. J. Holman's, White Horse, George-street.

Monday, September 10. 4198

REAL TURTLE SOUP.

RAINBOW,
CORNER OF PITT AND KING STREETS.

J. W. ROCHE begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just received two very fine lively Turtles, to be ready on Monday morning next.

☞ Private Families can be supplied with any quantity of Soup at moderate charges. 4196

CHOICE CIGARS.

NOW LANDING, ex Rosetta Joseph and Sarah Ann, very prime No. 2 and 3 Manilas; on sale at

DIXSON'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
494, George-street.

4116

WOOLPACKS.

WOOLPACKS for sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—

W. HINDSON,
2, Macquarie-place.

3904

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

HUNT'S Port Wine, single, double, and treble diamond, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto bottled, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Ale, pale and strong
Martell's Brandy
West Indian Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 8 to 31 O.P.
Case Gin, Dutch proof
Hyson-skin tea, ex Angelina and West Indian
Pampanga Sugar, China ditto
Manila Coffee, black pepper
Colman's Blue, Kent and Sussex Hops
Parchment, 18 x 27, Millboards
Wrapping and Post Paper
Twine and Shoe Thread
Sheet Lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Hoop Iron
Muntz Metal and Sheathing Nails
Thrashing Machines and Drill Ploughs
German Window Glass
Linseed Oil, in tins and drums
Turpentine, in 5 gallon iron drums
Curled horsehair
Striped Shirts
Davis's Boots and Shoes
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags
Corks and Corkwood
Ash and Lancewood Shafts.

3530 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

ON SALE AT SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.'S—

GLASS.

FOREIGN.—12 x 10, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 16 x 14, 18 x 14, 18 x 16, 20 x 16, 20 x 18, 22 x 18, 24 x 18, 24 x 20, 40 x 24, 42 x 26, 42 x 29.

BEST CROWN.—10 x 8, 12 x 10, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 24 x 18, 24 x 20

CHANCE'S CROWN AND SHEET—12 x 10, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 14, 18 x 12, 18 x 14, 20 x 16, 20 x 18, 22 x 18, 24 x 18, 24 x 20, 26 x 18, 26 x 20, 28 x 22, 30 x 24, 36 x 30, 40 x 30. 391

CALIFORNIA!

CHAMPAGNE
Case Brandy
Cape Wine
Taylor's, Whitbread's, and Swinburne's London brown stout
Arrowroot
Mauritius sugar
Export Tobacco
Kyougee Segars
No. 2 Manila's

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.

August 30. 3534

TO PUBLICANS AND EXPORTERS—

Best Rum	Lemon Syrup
Best Brandy	Mint Cordial
Best Gin	Cloves ditto
Sherry Wine	Noyeau ditto
Madeira ditto	Anniseed ditto
Port ditto	Cherry Brandy
Teneriffe ditto	Rich Rum Shrub
Caravello ditto	Brandy Bitters
Ginger ditto	Gin ditto

On sale at the Stores of the Undersigned,

T. G. SAWKINS,
Billiter House,
12, Bridge-street, Sydney.

2694

A. GRAVELY continues to manufacture his Incomparable Cooking Apparatus, in sizes varying from one foot inches to six feet long. One in use always on view at the Stores,

320, Pitt-street,
Sydney.

3946

TAYLOR'S STOUT.

THE good ship Albion is now discharging the above, and the undersigned, having numerous applications, wishes all orders to be at once forwarded to the City Depôt, two doors from the Bank of New South Wales.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt

September 8. 4155

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848
Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks

403 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

TO DENTISTS.

AN Invoice containing an excellent apparatus for filling down mineral teeth quickly and accurately. Superfine plaster teeth, stopping gold, tools, and dental instruments. The above are not yet unpacked, and are of the very best description, and ordered expressly by the late Mr. J. Waddell, dentist, of Hobart Town, for his own use. All letters must be addressed to Mrs. J. WADDELL, Davey-street, Hobart Town, and post-paid. 3287

SELLING OFF.

THE stock of Cabinet Furniture now on hand will be offered for sale at cost prices until finished and prepared, when the remaining portion will be sold by auction, of which due notice will be given.

3734 JOSEPH SLY.

PRIME DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

(100) ONE HUNDRED, of the above cheeses, packed in tin cases, and, without exception, the finest ever received in the colony, on sale at the stores of the undersigned, at (1s. 6d.) one shilling and sixpence per pound.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
452, George-street.

4187

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has on hand 100 barrels of prime Mess Pork, not to be equalled in the colony.

3458 F. KOSTEN.

LONDON PORTER.

NOW LANDING, ex Mary Clark, 25 Hogsheads of Goding's London Porter, equal to the best brands in the market.

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,
421, George-street.

4033

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

A FEW Hogsheads of the above Porter, on sale by

4061 MURPHY AND CO

TWENTY-FIVE TONS

PACKING SALT.

COARSE SALT, for beef, hides, &c., on sale by the subscriber, in any quantity, at a low figure.

S. ELLIOTT.
Shipping Depôt,
Lower George-street.

3981

ROCK SALT in large lumps, for sale by

ROBERT COVENY,
102, Market-street.

3609

FOR SALE, a three-horse high pressure Engine, with or without boiler; it is new, and will be sold a bargain, as the party is about to leave the colony. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MARSHALL, at Mr. ENTWISLE'S, York-street, Sydney. 3871

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S RAMS FOR SALE.

RAMS may be selected in Port Stephens on and after the 1st October next.

First class—Fifty shillings each
Second class—Forty shillings each
Third class—Thirty shillings each

Application to be made to Charles Hall, Esq., Superintendent of Flocks at Tillegherry.

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.

Port Stephens, August 20. 3739

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler,
376, Pitt-street. 3833

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
186 George-street, South.

344

TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.

Payment—*Cash on delivery*

WM. B. ALLEN,
Sussex-street.

2794

NOTICE.—A first dividend of 1s 6d. in the pound is now payable at the office of the undersigned, in the insolvent estate of R. Cooper, senior, of Sydney, distiller.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Official Assignee.

4263

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership, and will carry on business under the firm of "E. and W. A. Ogg," as storekeepers, at East Maitland and Morpeth.

EDWARD OGG.
WILLIAM ANDERSON OGG.

September 1. 3879

THE undersigned, being about to proceed to Europe, request all parties having any claims against him, to forward them to his residence for immediate payment, and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the same on or before the 20th instant; if not they will be handed over to a solicitor for immediate recovery of the same.

JOHN CARROLL,
Parramatta-road.

September 4, 1849. 3875

COURIER DE TAITI.

ALL accounts against the above ship and owners, must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, by noon, on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, as the ship will positively proceed to sea on the following morning.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

4197

CAUTION.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the run of the undersigned, named Dreal or Gullingely, situated on the Mathegy Creek, in the district of Bligh, or removing any cattle from the said run, without leave from

4132 JAMES BISHOP.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution all parties from trespassing or driving cattle on or off Mr. Williams's station, near Gunning. Any party or parties so trespassing after this date will be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOSEPH HALLUM,
Superintendent.

Dated August 23. 3263

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS, AND BUILDERS.

PERSONS willing to contract for the erection and completion of five houses, &c., in Margaret and Clarence streets, being on that portion of the Old Barrack-square, Sydney, for Mr. J. G. Raphael, may see the plans and specification until the 11th instant, at the office of

JOHN STAFFORD,
Architect.

Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.

September 4. 3820

NEWCASTLE COALS.

50 or 60 TONS WANTED. Apply to Captain GWATKIN, brig Peri, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or, to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill

4078

WANTED, two or three men accustomed to farming. Those from the North of England or Scotland would be preferred. Apply at the office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, 427, George-street. 4046

TENDERS are required for the enlargement and repairs of the Narellan School House. Specifications and plans to be obtained of Mr. Millar, at the School-house.

N.B.—The Committee do not bind themselves to take the lowest tender. 4203

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a respectable and well educated youth, as an Apprentice.

JOHN ROW.
Chemist, &c., 88, King-street.

August 18. 2879

WANTED, a female servant, who can cook, and assist in the household duties of a quiet respectable family in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo. As liberal wages are given, none but competent persons need attend. Apply personally to Mrs. A. GRAVELY, Pitt-street, near King-street, between the hours of ten and one this morning. 3984

WANTED, a professed Cook. To a man with a good character for competency and sobriety £30 (thirty pounds) a year wages will be given. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, Parramatta.

4018 A. NASH.

WANTED, A FEMALE COOK. Wages 8s. per week; none need apply unless they understand their business, and can produce good characters. Apply this morning, before 10 o'clock, at

4106 315, Pitt-street.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A respectable woman as Laundress and Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, Surry Hills, Sydney. 4199

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, Engehurst, Glenmore Road, opposite the Military Barracks, before ten o'clock this morning. 4206

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

IN the Night between Thursday and Friday, the Vestry of Trinity Church, Fort-street, was broken into, and the following articles stolen:—

A plated communion service, consisting of a flagon, a chalice, a paten, and alms dish

Also,

A chased edged salver, and black silk scarf.

The above reward will be paid by the Churchwarden for such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of this offence.

September 7. 4129

TO LET, a large Store in Sussex-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Castilla and Co. Apply at the Patent Slip Wharf. 4135

FIRST-RATE BUSINESS AND PREMISES TO BE LET.

THE undersigned being about to proceed to California by the brig William Hill, is desirous to let for a term of years to a respectable tenant the house and buildings now occupied by him, with the established and lucrative business attached.

The premises are roomy and commodious, with *every convenience* for the Butchering Business, which it is at present extensively employed in, and would be, from its *first-rate situation*, suitable for many other purposes where extensive premises are required—and a certain independence to a steady and industrious person. Application from 9 till 12 any day will be attended to, and every information given to inquiries.

RICHARD HILL,
211, Pitt-street.

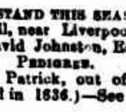
3480

TO LET, a commodious Cottage at Balmain, commanding extensive views of the adjacent bays, containing four rooms, with a detached kitchen, back yard, garden, &c., also, a well of excellent water. Rent, £28 per annum. Apply to Mr. R. M. PITT, 263, Pitt-street, before ten o'clock. 3474

TO LET, with immediate possession, a House situated in Windmill-street, one door from Kent-street, containing five comfortable rooms, and outhouses adapted for a lodging house, or retail shop, rent moderate. For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office.

3753

TO LET.—The HARTLEY INN, lately vacated, is under offer to let as a Store, it contains sixteen spacious rooms, with detached kitchen, and possesses every possible requisite either for a Store or Inn, for the latter of which it was occupied since it was erected, viz., ten years; has an excellent twelve-stall stable, a good garden, with paddocks and stockyards securely fenced, and a never-failing supply of good water. The house is in excellent repair, and immediate possession can be had. Rent, £40 per annum. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN TINDALE, senior, Esq., Penrith; or to R. FOULKES, at Mr. Titterton's, next door to the Savings' Bank. 2608



ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Hon. H. W. Petre,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON,

At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastille by Reubens, (foaled in 1836.)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., p. 352.

PERFORMANCES.

(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839 he ran—

1st. Third in the £2000 Stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby—not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houton Meeting, Newmarket

1840.

1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.

Description.—Æther is a bright bay, without white, stands fifteen hands two inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

TERMS.—Five Guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.

Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run.

Will be at T. E. Jones' Livery Stables, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, on the 25th, until the 31st instant.

August 16. 2670

TO Stand, this season, at Euromedha, Wellington, the thorough-bred horse DOCTOR,

bred by Mr. Howell, of Underley, in 1840, and imported by the late Mr. Charles Smith in March, 1842. Doctor was got by Physician out of Young Johanna Southcote, by Walton (vide second edition 4th vol. Stud Book, page 213,) her dam Johanna Southcote by Beningbrough, Lavinia by Pirator, &c.

Physician by Brutandorff out of Primetta by Prime Minister.

The Doctor is a rich dark brown colour, without any white, stands 15 hands 2 inches high, of a most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

Terms.—Three pounds ten shillings each mare. Every care and attention will be paid to mares sent, but no risk incurred; payment to be made before the mares are removed.

3758

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

BEER, &c.	£	s.	d.
Ale ....Allsopp's, No. 3 per hhd. £6	6	10	0
Bass's " " ..£6 to	6	10	0
Byass's, doz.	0	10	0
Dunbar's, "	0	10	0
Marzetti's, "	0	10	0
Porter..Byass's "	0	10	0
Dunbar's "	0	10	0
Tennent's "	0	10	0
Taylor's, hhd.	6	12	0
Truman's "	6	0	0
SPIRITS, &c.			
Brandy, Hennessy's drk, gal	0	5	0
Martel's " "	0	5	0
Geneva (Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p. 15s	0	16	0
Gin .. .Pale, gallon	0	3	0
Rum ...B.P., 8 o.p. " ..2s. 6d. to	0	2	9
E.I., proof "		"	
Whiskey, 11 o.p. "	0	5	0
WINES, &c.			
Champagne, dozen, .. 35s. to	2	0	0
Claret .. "	Nominal		
Marsala . Ingham's, pipe	16	0	0
Woodhouse's "	16	0	0
Port... dozen ...21s. to	1	10	0
Hunt's ◇ gallon,	0	4	0
Sandeman's	0	4	6
Sherry " 6s. to	0	10	0
dozen, 21s. to	1	10	0
Tarragona .. gallon,	0	1	6
Teneriffe "	0	2	0
FRUITS, &c.			
Almonds, Jordan lb.	0	2	6
Apples..Dried "	0	0	7
Currants, Patras "	0	0	6
Figs....Eleme "	0	0	10
Fruit...Bottled .. doz. .. 16s to	0	17	0
Nuts...Barcelona "	0	0	9
Raisins . Muscatels "	0	0	10
Eleme "	0	0	6
METALS, &c.			
Copper . Sheathing nails lb.	0	0	11
" plates "	0	1	0
Iron ... Bar and bolt, cwt. 10s. to	0	12	0
Boiler plates " 21s. to	1	4	0
Hoops, sizes, " .. 14s. to	0	16	0
Nailrod "	0	16	0
Pigs, No. 1 Scotch	0	4	0
Lead ...Pipe "	£30 to 34	0	0
Sheet "	£23 to 25	0	0
Sheathing metal, Muntz's.. lb.	0	0	10
Tin.... Block "	0	2	0
Plates, charcoal IC, box,	2	0	0
" " IX, "	2	8	0
" " IXX, "	2	15	0
Zinc... Rolled ton	42	0	0
OILS, PAINTS, &c.			
Oil .. Black, tun	25	0	0
Butts, Gordon's "	2	5	0
Castor E.I., quarts	0	18	0
Cocoanut ton	25	0	0
Linseed boil. drms, gal	0	4	0
" raw, "	0	4	0
Olive, in jars ...11s. to	0	12	0
" pints ... doz.	0	17	0
Sperm ton	61	0	0
Paints ..Black .. "	£26 to 28	0	0
Green "	Dull.		
Red "	£26 to 28	0	0
White "	£32 to 34	0	0
Yellow "	£26 to 28	0	0
Pitch. . Stockholm	1	12	0
Rosin...American .... bar. 14s. to	0	16	0
Tar.....Stockholm, ... bar 28s. to	1	10	0
Turps ..English, drums, gallon	0	6	0
Varnish . Noble and Roll's, invoice..	Nominal		
Whiting, in casks, ton	4	0	0
EASTERN PRODUCE.			
Arrowroot, S. S. Island ...5d. to	0	0	6
Cigars ..Manila 2a, M.	2	10	0
" 3a, "	2	3	0
Coffee ..Java .... lb.	0	0	4
Manila .. "	0	0	4½
Cordage . Coir ton £36 to	40	0	0
" warps	40	0	0
Manila, common " £48 to	50	0	0
" patent " £52 to	54	0	0
Pepper . Black	20	0	0
White	56	0	0
Pimento	5	12	0
Rice....Java ...12s. to	0	14	0
Patna .... bag	1	3	6
Sago....Pearl .... cwt	1	12	0
Sugar ...China, brown "	16	0	0
" white	30	0	0
Sugar ..Java, brown	16	0	0
" white	30	0	0
Manila, pampanga	18	0	0
" pangasinan "			
Tea.....Congou, chest .....15s. to	4	0	0
Hysonskin ....47s. to	2	12	0
SUNDRIES.			
Anchors, sizes ....cwt. 32s to	2	2	0
Bags ...3 bushel, hemp	0	17	0
tow	0	15	0
Barley . V. D. Land	0	3	0
Beef....Colonial, Drake's	3	10	0
Irish	None		
Blue....Colman's, cwt.	5	12	0
Candles .Sperm, American, lb	0	1	9
Stearine	0	1	6
Canvas . Scotch bleached No. 1, yd.	0	1	1
Cheese..Cheddar ... 1s. 3d. to	0	1	4
Colonial, lb.	0	0	4
Cordage. English, Frost's, ton	46	0	0
Epsom Salts	11	0	0
Fish....Herrings, red, tins, doz 21d. to	2	0	
" white, barrel ..	Unsaleable		
Flax....New Zealand, ton,	Wanted.		
Flour ..V. D. L., firsts	10	0	0
Colonial	10	10	0
Ginger..Bleached W.I. cwt £5 12s. to	6	0	0
Brown " " £3 4s. to	4	4	0
" E.I.	None.		
Glass ..Crown, box .....17s. to	0	18	0
Gunpowder, blasting, ...£3 5s. to	3	10	0
Cannister FFF, doz.	1	1	0
Hams ..York, lb.	0	1	0
Hops ..East Kent 1847 lb.	Unsaleable		
Isinglass, book " ....5s. to	0	6	0
Liquorice, Sotazzi " ....1s. to	0	1	1
Mustards, lbs., dozen....15s. 6d. to	0	16	0
½ lbs., " .....9s. 6d. to	0	10	0
Nails ...Ewbank's patent, cwt 50°/o adv.			
Horse " 20 "			
Hurdle " 75 "			
Spikes " 50 "			
Nitre...E.I.	0	18	0
Oakum . Pressed	1	12	0
Oars ....Ash foot 6d. to	0	0	8
Oatmeal, Colonial cwt.	0	18	0
Oats ....V. D. Land	0	2	6
Pearl Barley, cwt.	1	4	0
Peas ... Split ..... bushels. 10s. to	0	11	0
Pickles . Pints .... dozen 9s. 6d. to	0	10	0
Quarts "	0	16	0
Pipes ..Sm. bowls.. gross 1s. 6d. to	0	1	9
Pork ...Irish .....barrel	5	0	0
Colonial "	4	0	0
Salt....Coarse Liverpool,	4	0	0
Fine stoved	3	0	0
Rock	5	0	0
St. Ubes	4	0	0
Skins ..Kangaroo	1	10	0
Slates...Countess .... M.	10	0	0
Duchess "	None.		
Soap ...Colonial ton	22	10	0
Liverpool "	None		
Soda Ash, 53 cwt	0	15	0
Carbon, cwt.	2	2	0
Crystals, "	0	11	6
Starch ..Colman's & Leecher's	0	0	6
Colonial	0	0	6
Sugar ..Pieces, No. 1, col. ton	26	10	0
Refined "	42	0	0
" For export	2	0	0
Timber..Battens, 9 x 3 foot	0	0	4½
Deals, 11 x 3 "	0	0	5½
Tobacco, Barret's, 15	0	1	6
Cavendish	0	1	0
Keg "	0	1	0
Tumblers, Cut, prince's pattern,	0	5	0
Moulded "	0	5	0
Twine ..Seaming	0	1	1
Shop doz	1	4	0
Vinegar . Burnett's, gallon	0	1	9
Champion's "	0	2	3
Whalebone, ton	Nominal		
Whale-line, English, ton	Dull		
Manila, "	60	0	0
Wheat..V. D. Land, bushel, 4s 3d to	0	4	6
Wheat-mills	0	0	0
Wool-bagging, 27 in., yard	0	0	7½
Wool-lashing, New Zealand	35	0	0
Wool-packs, 9½ lb.	0	5	0
FREIGHTS TO BRITAIN.			
Hides ..... per ton 45s to	2	10	0
Oil, imperial " ..95s. to	5	0	0
Ore "	1	0	0
Tallow " ..70s. to	3	15	0
Wool ..... ¼d. to	0	0	1

SALES BY AUCTION.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At eleven o'clock,

A handsome double-fronted rosewood 6 octave square piano, with patent metallic bars and plate, warranted sound and in perfect order.

BY COLLARD AND COLLARD.

Terms—Cash. 4105

No. 2 MANILA CIGARS,

EX GUARDIAN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

6 CASES No. 2 MANILA CIGARS, in 500 boxes.

Terms—Cash. 4107

BRAZILIAN SUGAR,

EX NILE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

S in diamond P outside

395 BAGS LIGHT COUNTER SUGAR, a very fine sample, and quite equal to the finest West Indis.

Terms at sale. 4108

CHOICE DRAPERY.

NOW LANDING, EX LADY CLARKE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 13, At eleven o'clock

THIRTY-FIVE PACKAGES CHOICE DRAPERY.

4226

DAMAGED TIN PLATES.

EX ALBION, CAPTAIN HINDERWELL, FROM LONDON.

On account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, At eleven o'clock precisely,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

G. T.

2 BOXES TIN PLATES, IC, F with anchor mark
6 Ditto ditto, IC, with anchor mark
3 Ditto ditto, IX

MUCH DAMAGED.

1 Box tin plates, IC
7 Ditto ditto, IC
3 Ditto ditto, IX

22

Terms, cash. 4101

FLOUR MILL AND DRESSING MACHINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, MONDAY At 11 o'clock,

ONE SMALL FLOUR MILL AND DRESSING MACHINE, second-hand.

Terms at sale. 4159

ROSLIN.

THAT VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL ESTATE ON THE BANKS OF THE WILLIAM RIVER, TOGETHER WITH THE MANSION AND OUT-BUILDINGS, VINEYARD, AND OTHER EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS, WELL KNOWN AS THE SEAT OF MICHAEL HENDERSON, ESQ., AT THE JUNCTION OF THE RIVERS HUNTER AND WILLIAM, AND IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING RAYMOND TERRACE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has the pleasure of announcing to the residents in the districts of the HUNTER, WILLIAM, AND PATERSON RIVERS, that he has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit this extensive and truly valuable property for sale by public competition,

At the City Mart, 474, George-street, ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, At twelve o'clock precisely,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE ESTATE OF ROSLIN is so well known that the Auctioneer considers it quite unnecessary for him to do more than state a few facts with reference to its intrinsic value, soliciting from intending purchasers a personal inspection, by which alone they can do the property ample justice.

THE ESTATE

Consists of 160 acres, a portion of which is rich arable land, securely fenced and delightfully situated on the banks of the William River. The improvements are extensive and have received the closest attention in their progress. Amongst them may be named a Vineyard, Orchard, Paddock, Stock Yard, &c. From its peculiar situation this property possesses an unusually large extent of frontage to the river, and some idea of the value may be ascertained from the fact of some adjoining land having been sold at upwards of £80 per acre.

THE MANSION

Is a beautiful edifice, in a commanding situation, and built in the most substantial manner. The proprietor having spared neither trouble or expense to render the house worthy of the estate. The interior of the building is all but finished, the rooms only requiring plastering. It contains

Drawing Room	32 x 16
Dining Room	20 x 16
Parlour	20 x 16
Two Bedrooms	20 x 13
Library	12 x 10
Two Bedrooms	12 x 10
Entrance Hall	
Vestibule	

&c., &c., all very lofty,

laid out by an eminent architect, and built under the personal superintendence of the proprietor.

The property can be viewed at any time, upon application, and all further particulars may be obtained at the offices of the auctioneer, 474, George-street, Sydney.

The title is first-rate, and bears no incumbrance.

Terms will be liberal. 3349

KIMMERGHAME,

A VALUABLE AND HIGHLY IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL FARM, NEAR WILLIAMS' RIVER, ON THE HIGH ROAD FROM RAYMOND TERRACE TO NEW ENGLAND, ADJOINING THE PROPERTY OF COLONEL SNODGRASS, AND CONSISTING OF

1280 ACRES OF RICH ALLUVIAL LAND.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS received instructions from the proprietor to dispose of this valuable estate by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, At 12 o'clock.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

The particular attention of newly arrived emigrants and others in want of a really good farm is solicited to this sale. Further information will be made known in future advertisements.

Title, a grant from the Crown.

Terms will be liberal. 4121

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COMPRISING—

ENTIRE SUITES OF DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, AND VARIOUS OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of MATHEW HENRY MARSH, ESQ., No. 4, College-buildings, Jamison-street, (In consequence of that gentleman removing to the country), TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At eleven o'clock precisely,

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising rosewood spring stuffed lounges, rosewood chiffoniers, rosewood card tables, spoon-backed rosewood easy chair, rosewood spring stuffed chairs, rosewood loo table, rosewood sofa table, fancy tables, time-piece, ornaments, blue damask curtains for two windows, with ebony cornice poles and brass brackets, very handsome Brussels carpet (23 x 15) hearth rug, fender and irons, &c., &c.

The rosewood furniture is all made en suite, and covered with rich blue figured damask.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising very superior telescope dining table, pedestal cottage sideboard, hair seat chairs, sandwich tray and stand, Kidderminster carpets, &c., &c.

Handsome gilt edged dinner service, gilt edge China breakfast, tea, and coffee service, 110 pieces, China tea set, China dessert service, trays, lamps, urn, time-piece, chimney ornaments, plated goods, glass, &c., &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Table covered with blue cloth, small secretary, easy chair, cane-seated chairs, &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising Ladies' wardrobe, toilet glasses, toilet tables, chest drawers, washstands, chairs, carpeting, bed-steps, brass-mounted iron bedstead, wooden bedstead, rosewood cots, hair mattress, flax mattress, pillows, bolsters, fenders, &c., &c.

HALL—Handsome hat and umbrella stand, table, lamp, chairs

KITCHEN—Dresser, tables, chairs, fenders, and sundry other articles.

The Auctioneer would respectfully solicit the particular attention of parties furnishing, to this sale, the Furniture has only been in use about three months, and being the manufacture of Mr. C. N. Hunt, cannot be excelled for quality.

Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready This Evening.

Terms at sale. 4265

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FINE-TONED SQUARE PIANOFORTE, AND OTHER EFFECTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of F. W. Adams, Esq., Horbury Terrace, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, At 11 o'clock,

In consequence of that gentleman's departure from the colony,

All the good and useful Household Furniture, &c., consisting of—

Loo, dining, and dressing tables; cane-seated chairs, leather covered reclining chairs, chiffonier, handsome sideboard, couch, fenders and fire irons, carpets and rugs, &c.

Fine-toned square pianoforte, by an eminent maker, metallic plate, &c., in excellent condition

Four-post and iron bedsteads, chests drawers, wardrobe, washstands and furniture, swing cot, toilet glasses, &c.

China, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms—Cash.

☞ The House to be Let. For particulars apply at the Office of the Auctioneer. 4267

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA AND OTHERS.

BRITISH PLANTATION RUM IN BOND, AND 41 CASKS SUPERIOR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATMEAL, KANGAROO SKINS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, At his Mart, THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 10, At 11 o'clock precisely,

36 HOGSHEADS vatted British Plantation rum
41 Casks Van Diemen's Land oatmeal, in 200 and 300 lb. casks
50 Dozen kangaroo skins.
1 Case 150 pairs of moleskin trousers, miller's drab
1 Case 50 pieces prints, newest patterns.

Terms at sale. 3983

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

TO CONFECTIONERS AND OTHERS.

RASPBERRY JAM,

JUST ARRIVED FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, IN PRIME CONDITION.

CANDIED FRUITS, MIXED CONFECTIONARY, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 10, At eleven o'clock precisely,

10 CASES RASPBERRY JAM, in English stone jars
17 Cases mixed confectionary
7 Ditto candied fruit
8 Ditto pipe liquorice
1 Ditto crystallized bananas
4 Ditto ditto pine apples
1 Ditto jujubes.

Terms at sale. 4068

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

1200 HEAD OF HORNED CATTLE, AND THE STATION,

COMPRISING A RUN OF 35 SQUARE MILES, WITH THE RIVER GWYDER RUNNING THROUGH IT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will offer for sale by auction, at his Mart, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock precisely,

The "CURRAGANDI" RUN and the CATTLE thereon, consisting of ABOUT 1200 HEAD.

They are the property of Mr. Robert Lethbridge, who intends shortly to proceed to England. The improvements at the station consist of a new barn, an extensive stock-yard, a paddock of SIX ACRES OF RICH LAND IN CULTIVATION, AND A HUT.

Terms at sale. 3220

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, COMPLETE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, AT THE FREE STORES OF E. H. POLLARD, ESQ., QUEEN'S PLACE, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

PATENT LEVER WROUGHT IRON LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, with screws, nuts, lignum vitæ scraper, stones, complete, manufactured by HOLMANDLES, LONDON.

Terms at sale. 4258

NEGROHEAD.

EX MONTAUK, ONLY NINETY DAYS FROM NEW YORK.

MR. MORT

Has been instructed by S. Wilkinson, jun., Esq., to sell by public auction, at POLLARD'S BONDED STORES, QUEEN'S-PLACE, TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

57 KEGS NEGROHEAD, ex Montauk, fresh and of choice quality.

Terms at sale. 4240

AN UNDOUBTED FORTUNE.



THE STEAM-PACKET "NATIVE," EXACTLY ADAPTED FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY MR. MORT At his Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

☞ THIS new vessel, from its convenient size, small draught of water, and great speed, would undoubtedly prove the source of a large fortune in the thriving trade of the Gold Country, recent accounts showing the unprecedented demand for boat conveyance, and the immense rates chargeable there upon one week's employment at which prices would cover the cost of the vessel.

The "Native" has been run only at short intervals, and would be handed over to the purchaser in condition equal to that of a new vessel.

Abundant offers may be had for this vessel for colonial purposes, but the owners will only dispose of her for export, parties therefore interested in the California trade are especially invited to give their attention to this splendid opportunity for providing themselves with the means of securing wealth without the laborious and less certain results attached to gold seeking.

P.S.—*For the information of intending purchasers, it may be well to state, that the hull of the above vessel could with ease be carried on the deck of any of the larger vessels now on the berth for California, the boiler and engines being shipped in the hold.*

A few parties joining in this purchase might have a very liberal credit upon sufficient security being offered. 4238

HOBART TOWN PRIME SALT BUTTER.

JUST LANDED.

MR MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, AT THE FREE STORES OF E. H. POLLARD, ESQ., QUEEN'S-PLACE, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At eleven o'clock,

20 TUBS (each about one cwt.) PRIME HOBART TOWN SALT BUTTER.

Terms at sale. 4233

BARLEY, HERRINGS, SODA ASH, SPLIT PEAS, CLOVER SEED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at Pollard's Free Stores, Queen's Place, TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 11. At 11 o'clock,

110 BAGS SEED BARLEY
14 Barrels white herrings, recently imported
7 Tons soda ash
20 Barrels split peas
1 Bag clover seed.

Terms—Cash. 4241

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY IN WILLIAM-STREET,

INCLUDING THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY J. WALKER, ESQ.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, At 11 o'clock.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES, (IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE H. BELL, ESQ.) SITUATE IN WILLIAM-STREET.

TO CAPITALISTS this sale presents great attraction, as the whole will be sold in

TWO BLOCKS.

BLOCK 1 will include the whole of the frontage to William-street, being 340 feet, by a depth of 80 feet, and having access also to a lane from Forbes-street.

BLOCK 2 will consist of the *house and grounds*, as well as the *valuable adjoining land*, as laid out into allotments per plan.

☞ The rapidly improving value of such properties as this is too much a matter of notoriety to render it necessary for Mr. Mort to do more than call attention to the sale; and to the fact, that the first block has a frontage of no less than 340 feet to an important thoroughfare, which must soon become the very centre of the city of Sydney; and that the second lot embraces not only a *superior residence and grounds*, but that the adjoining land may be so laid out for building as to yield a very large return.

Terms at sale.

Plans of the properties may be viewed, and all further particulars ascertained on application to the auctioneer. 4242

CHOICE WINES AND BRITISH GIN.

(BY ORDER OF MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., UNDER INSTRUCTIONS TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.)

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE FOLLOWING WINES AND SPIRITS,

NAMELY,

From the celebrated house of George Nicholas, Abchurch-lane.

Ex Gazelle—
2 pipes very superior Old Port
3 hogsheads ditto ditto
2 hogsheads fine Old Sherry

Ex Midlothian—
3 hogsheads fine Old Sherry

☞ *From Messrs. Burmester, Brothers,*

PORT:

100 Cases, each 1 dozen, fine old Port, ex Lady Kinnaird and General Hewitt.

FINE OLD SHERRY:

Ex Agricola,	4 hogsheads
Ex Elizabeth Archer,	4 hogsheads
	4 quarters

SHERRY:

Ex Anna Maria,	6 hogsheads
	10 quarters
Ex Oliver Cromwell,	5 quarters
Ex Ann Bates,	4 hogsheads

From the house of Messrs. Lemon, Hart, and Sons.

SUPERIOR SHERRY.

Ex James Scott,	4 hogsheads
"	21 quarters
Ex Countess of Yarborough,	10 ditto

After which,

FOR THE CALIFORNIAN TRADE.

Ex Arabian,	5 pipes British gin
	5 hogsheads ditto
	2 quarters ditto
Ex Columbus	3 hogsheads ditto
Ex John Witt	16 cases English hollands.

CLARET.

St. Julien,	80 cases, each 1 dozen
Leoville	30 ditto ditto
Panillac	90 ditto ditto

200 cases.

☞ As the whole of the above will be cleared to the highest bidder, this sale is particularly worthy of the attention of the trade, exporters, and others.

Terms at sale. 4268

TWO CAPITAL COTTAGES,

SITUATE IN PROSPECT-STREET, JUST BEYOND THE COURT-HOUSE, AND CLOSE TO THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS.

BUILT OF STONE, WITH GOOD VERANDAHS, AND OCCUPIED BY MOST RESPECTABLE TENANTS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock.

THE above Cottages are in a capital neighbourhood, and command good views. They have four good rooms in each, well finished, with presses, mantle-pieces, &c., and have separate yards and water closets.

There is a capital well of water betwixt the two houses.

☞ Parties wishing to inspect them can do so, on application to Mr. BATES, General Stores, opposite the main entrance of the Barracks. 4239

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF YASS.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. C. O'BRIEN.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, At 11 o'clock,

THREE VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in the TOWN of YASS.

Namely—

All that allotment, containing by admeasurement two roods, in the town of Yass, county of King, allotment No. 17, section 7.

And

All that allotment, containing by admeasurement two roods, situate in the town of Yass, county of King, being allotment No. 18 of section No. 7.

All that allotment, containing by admeasurement two roods, situate in the town of Yass, county of King, being allotment No. 16 of section No. 7.

TITLE.—GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

Terms—Cash. 4243

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES IN THE FERTILE DISTRICT OF ILLAWARRA.

(By order of the Official Assignee, in the insolvent estate of Mr. Cornelius O'Brien.)

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, At eleven o'clock,

140 ACRES CHOICE AGRICULTURAL LAND AT ILLAWARRA.

The following descriptions thereof are extracted from the Crown Grants:—

1ST.

"SEVENTY ACRES, *in the district of Illawarra*, bounded on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains, commencing at the north-west corner of Wm. Underwood's farm on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 20 chains; on the east by the farm of Wm. Underwood being a line bearing north 40 chains to the commencing corner of the land inserted as No. 10 in the advertisement of 23rd October, 1832."

2ND.

"SEVENTY ACRES, *district of Illawarra*, bounded on the north by a line bearing west 20 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 40 chains; on the south by part of the farm or John Cunningham, bearing east 20 chains: and on the east by a line bearing north 40 chains, being the land inserted as No. 9 in the advertisement of 23rd October, 1832."

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND EMIGRANTS.

This sale of land in the favoured district of Illawarra is particularly worthy of attention, as from the rapidly encreasing demand in the metropolis for farm and dairy produce, such properties must continue to augment in value.

Terms at sale. 4244

THE EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PAINTINGS
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS
CURIOSITIES
PIANO, HARP, &c.

REMOVED FROM THE RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY KECK, (FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE,) WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, BY MR. MORT, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock precisely.

AMONGST the many valuable articles for sale may be enumerated the following—

Horsehair seated sofa and couch
Horsehair seated chairs
Moreton Bay pine side table, with marble slab
Pair card tables, sideboard, carved back
Mahogany loo table, sofa table
Bronze fender and fireirons
Brussels carpet, Turkey hearth rug
Eight-day hall clock, by Cohen
Dining table, what-not
Gilt chimney glass
Handsome chimney ornaments
Two eight-day skeleton clocks, with glass shades
Plated candlesticks, liquor frames
Tea urn and stand, pedestal lamp
Glass decanters, claret jugs, &c.
Green and gold China dessert service
Handsome papier mâche tea trays
Handsome six fold fire screen, with patent hinges

SQUARE PIANOFORTE, BY TOMKINSON
SINGLE ACTION HARP

Barrel Organ, playing 22 airs, single and double flageolets

Wardrobe, escritoire, dressing glasses
Chests drawers, commode, with marble top
Small round table, painted slate top
Very complete pedestal library table, with desks, drawers, and very complete Chubb's patent lock, 2 library chairs, covered with leather

OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Return from Hawking, Bolton Abbey in the Olden Times, Maseppa, Dumbarton Castle, Moonlight Scene, Waterfall, with many others really choice and beautiful.

CURIOSITIES.

Handsome case Stuffed Birds, 16 feet in length
Small case Brazilian Birds.
War Clubs, Spears, Shells, Chinese Swords, Model full-rigged Schooner, Chinese War Junk, 4 feet; New Zealand Mats, Cabinets, Bows and Arrows, Marble Statues, Birds Snakes, &c.

FOWLING PIECE, RIFLE, DUELLING PISTOLS, CARBINE, SWORDS, &c.

Hooded Phaeton, Harness

Somerset Saddle, Bridles, Pistol Holsters, Chaff Cutting Machine.

Also,

THE AVIARY,

Consisting of—

Pair Black Swans, Emu, pair Eagles, pair Sea Gulls, four Magpies, pair English Doves, Quail, Sandrails, Rose Cockatoos, Parrots, Wild Ducks, Brown and White Peahens, &c., &c.

Catalogues are now ready, and the whole will be on view prior to the sale, of which due notice will be given.

Terms at sale. 4245

AT THE STORES OF E. H. POLLARD, ESQ., QUEEN'S PLACE.

BLUCHER BOOTS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Free Stores of Mr. Pollard, Queen's place, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, At 11 o'clock,

SC— 2 Packages, containing 193 pairs Blucher Boots

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE, 4235

2000 SUPERIOR SHEEP,

DELIVERABLE AT DRAYTON, DARLING DOWNS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public competition, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

2000 (MORE OR LESS) FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

They are well bred, and the wool has commanded the highest prices in the home market. As this flock will

BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

it is particularly worthy of public attention.

Terms at sale. 4246

MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARMING PROPERTY.

(FISH RIVER, COUNTY KING, 40 MILES FROM GOULBURN,) WITH ABOUT

FOUR THOUSAND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to bring to public auction, at his Rooms, FOR UNRESERVED SALE, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

A VALUABLE FARMING ESTABLISHMENT,

OF

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, AND HAVING TWO MILES OF WATER FRONTAGE.

Commanding extensive Government Runs, with Drays, Teams, Horses, Implements, &c., complete,

AND

FOUR THOUSAND SHEEP.

A large portion of the land has been fenced and cleared, namely—1 paddock, 25 acres; 1 paddock, 15 acres; 1 paddock, 3 acres; 1 paddock, 80 acres; 1 paddock, 25 acres; 1 paddock, 35 acres. (These either *are* or *have been* under cultivation.) There is now

ABOUT 40 ACRES IN WHEAT,

besides a large quantity of self-sown Hay and and Wheat.

There is also a large Grass Paddock, fenced, but uncleared.

THE BUILDINGS

Thereon consist of

An excellent four-room weatherboard Cottage.

This is quite new, and has a garden of one and a-half acres adjoining
Extensive stockyard and drafting yard
Kitchen, store
Men's huts, barns, &c.

The above enumerated improvements cost *Upwards of* £1000.

THE FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS

comprise,—

Two drays, one water-cart
About twenty-five working bullocks
Bows, yokes, chains, &c., complete
Three ploughs, two harrows
Four horses
Together with a large quantity of wheat, barley, maize, and hay

THE SHEEP,

For which there is abundance of first-rate country now occupied, adjacent to the farm, are of the best breed, and are warranted in every respect. There will be a considerable lambing from them this spring.

To this complete Agricultural and Pastoral Establishment Mr. Mort earnestly invites public attention, as an investment most desirable for parties who prefer the purchase of a comfortable and profitable establishment within the limits of the counties, to the more laborious undertaking of founding a station beyond the boundaries, whilst as an investment for interest of capital, it is equally advantageous, as the farm, unstocked, will readily command a tenant at

£100 PER ANNUM,

for dairy and agricultural purposes.

The Farm will be first sold, and the purchaser of which to take the stock, utensils, stores, &c., at a valuation.

The Sheep will be sold immediately afterwards.

For terms, apply to the auctioneer. 4248

UNRESERVED SALE OF EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP,

AND

EIGHT HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,

WITH THE STATION OF WANTABADGERY, ON THE RIVER MURRUMBIDGEE.

THE following is an abstract of the particulars relating to this really first-rate squatting property.

THE SHEEP

are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased. Great attention has been paid to their breeding, and new blood from time to time introduced, hence the wool is of the best quality, and has always commanded the highest current rates.

The last return (31st August, instant) is as follows:—

1672 Ewes, 3 to 6 years, now lambing
890 Ewes, maiden, ditto
975 Ewes, 1 year
802 Ewes, aged, culled for fattening
971 Wethers, 3 to 4 years, now fattening
898 Wethers, 1 year
891 Hoggetts, 18 months to 2 years
756 Wethers, &c., a mixed flock
72 Rams

7927 Total.

THE CATTLE

Are a good mixed herd, and no drafts of bullocks have been taken therefrom for some time past.

There are also 17 HORSES, six of which have been broken in.

THE STATION

Is in the Lachlan district, on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, to which it has frontage for 9 miles, whilst the back country, which has an extent of 10 miles, is watered by a main creek, which has been dammed up, so that in the driest seasons there is always an abundance of water in all parts of the run.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

Embrace cottage, with store, stable, cultivation paddock of 17 acres, wheat shed, stock-yard, about 13 *acres of Wheat under cultivation* (doing well); two grass paddocks, wool shed, shepherds' huts, hurdles, &c., &c., indeed all that is necessary for an extensive and efficient pastoral establishment.

THE DISTANCE FROM GUNDAGAI

Is only 24 miles, and from Sydney about 250 miles.

MR. MORT

Will bring the above described property to auction, at his Rooms, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

When it will be sold without any reserve.

As both station and stock are unexceptionable, and as there is now on the sheep

A FLEECE WORTH THREE SHILLINGS PER HEAD,

this is an opportunity of acquiring stock in a favourite southern district, which ought not to be lost sight of.

THE TERMS WILL BE LIBERAL.

Full particulars of which may be ascertained on application to Mr. Mort.

(The Sheep will be sold at per head, with right of Station given in; the Cattle to be taken by the purchaser at the low valuation of ten shillings per head; the horses, two teams of bullocks, drays, tarpaulins, &c., and stores, also to be taken at a valuation. 4249



THE NEW SCHOONERS CLARA AND ANNA MARIA

EACH 40 TONS REGISTER—BURDEN, 65 TONS. PECULIARLY ADAPTED FOR THE CALIFORNIAN OR THE COASTING TRADE.

☞ THE repeal of the British Navigation Laws, with which policy the American Government is pledged to reciprocate, will remove the disabilities which English vessels have hitherto laboured under in the ports of the United States; this sale is therefore well worthy of the attention of all contemplating a visit to California, as the schooners are exactly the craft wanted there for the coasting trade and the navigation of the Rio Sacramento, to the Diggings; for, as sea-going boats, they are not to be surpassed, whilst their draught of water is only three feet four inches! indeed, it is

ONLY FROM THESE COLONIES

that such craft can reach San Francisco, the boisterous weather around the Horn preventing vessels of the tonnage and draught, attempting the voyage from the Atlantic.

It must also be borne in mind that a large portion of the amount of purchase will, in the event of the destination being San Francisco, be returned by the passage money so readily obtainable from the numbers now preparing to embark.

FOR THE COLONIAL TRADE,

For which the schooners were built, none can be better adapted, as the light draught of water before alluded to prevents any detention or danger at the numerous bar harbours on the coast; they will each carry 33000 feet of timber, or 65 tons of dead weight.

MR. MORT

Will sell the above by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, At 11 o'clock,

He earnestly solicits the attention of all parties requiring them for either of the above-named purposes, as they are really superior boats, and (he has omitted to state)

ARE SHEATHED WITH MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL.

TERMS. — One-third cash, one-third three months, one-third six months, by approved endorsed bills, bearing interest at 6 per cent., with security on the vessels, if required.

For all further particulars apply to the Auctioneer. 4237

BOLERO, ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT SHEEP PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY MR. MORT At his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock,

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

☞ *This squattage is well known as one of the best in the Southern Districts, and as Mr. Mort's instructions are to sell it* WITHOUT RESERVE, *it is particularly worthy of attention, for it is seldom that such first-rate stations (and lightly stocked) are brought into the market.*

THE SHEEP, which combine fine wool with a good carcase, consist of the following, and are

WARRANTED SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED:—

Ewes—	626	One year old
	729	Two ditto
	421	Three ditto
	1112	Full mouthed, &c.
Wethers—	605	One year old
	587	Two year old
Weaned lambs—	735	Male
	775	Female
	5590	Total.

THE STATION OF BOLERO,

In the district of Maneroo, is situate about thirty miles from the police township of COOMA,

and is *abundantly watered by the river Murrumbidgee*, by which it is bounded.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist of every requisite for a well-managed sheep establishment, and include

AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE,

with all suitable outbuildings, &c.

THE STATION WILL CARRY AT LEAST 12,000 SHEEP,

And the Country is unexceptionable!

Bullocks, horses, drays, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation, an inventory of which may be seen, and all further particulars ascertained, on application to the Auctioneer. 4250

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS KERR, ESQ., OF MUSWELLBROOK.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

EXTENSIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL STORES.

IN MUSWELLBROOK, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY MR. ROBERT BEAMES.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At eleven o'clock,

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGEE

Of and in ALL that parcel of land containing by admeasurement *Two Roods* and situated in the Town of Muswellbrook parish of Rowan county of Durham in the colony aforesaid allotment No. 10 of section No. 6 bounded on the east by one chain of the west side of Bridge-street bearing south on the south by the north boundary line of allotment No. 9 bearing west five chains on the west by the east boundary line of allotment No. 11 bearing North one chain to Hill-street and on the north by five chains of the south side of Hill-street bearing east to Bridge-street.

THE BUILDINGS

on the above described allotment of land are DECIDEDLY THE BEST IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS,

and, indeed, not inferior in point of extent or convenience, to the first-rate business premises of the metropolis.

They are now in the occupation of MR. ROBERT BEAMES, who has been paying for them the rental of £130 PER ANNUM.

They consist of

A LARGE STORE, AND EXCELLENT DWELLING-HOUSE, substantially-built of brick and stone, with extensive *out-offices, stabling, &c.*

THE CENTRAL POSITION OF MUSWELLBROOK, which is situate on the high road to the extensive settlements in the north, renders it a most desirable locality for a superior store, such as this, and which fact is sufficiently proven by the large and lucrative business carried on by the present occupant.

Further particulars as to title, &c., may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 4251

1000 FINE-WOOLLED EWES,

OF THE CELEBRATED BREED OF MR. COX.

MR. MORT

Will sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At eleven o'clock,

1000 VERY fine-woolled Ewes, from the above-named celebrated flocks; to lamb in October; four and five years old, strong healthy sheep, and deliverable at Mudgee.

☞ The above are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased, and are sold only to make room for the increase this season.

Terms at sale. 4253

POSTPONEMENT

OF THE SALE OF MR. THORNTON'S STOCK OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

IT having been found impossible to get the whole of Mr. Thornton's extensive stock in readiness for sale to-day, as advertised, THE AUCTION HAS BEEN POSTPONED for a few days.

For full particulars see to-morrow's *Herald*.

4266

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE LATE WILLIAM BONIFANT.

ELEVEN THOUSAND SHEEP AND SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,

TOGETHER WITH, SPLENDID STATIONS.

OAKY CREEK, in the district of Darling Downs;

AND

GRANTHAM, in the district of Moreton Bay.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock,

THESE FIRST-RATE AND VALUABLE STATIONS,

In the districts of MORETON BAY AND DARLING DOWNS, known as GRANTHAM AND OAKY CREEK, Lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pitts and Bonifant, together with

11,000 WELL-BRED SHEEP,

AND

600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

The whole of the Implements of Husbandry, Hurdles, improvements, &c., &c., WILL BE GIVEN IN.

☞ In calling the attention of intending purchasers to this sale, Mr. Mort begs to assure them that it will take place on the day appointed,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 4262

CITY PROPERTIES.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD, AND ALLOTMENT ON PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, At eleven o'clock.

CENTRICAL CITY PROPERTIES, IN PITT AND KING STREETS.

LOT 1.

THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN PITT-STREET. This consists of the excellent and substantial premises adjoining the buildings of Mr. M. Sitt; the shops are in the occupation of Messrs. Marks and Nelson, drapers, and Mr. Hamilton, chemist and druggists; the Stores in the rear are let to E. G. Smith, Esq. The total rental amounts to £275 PER ANNUM.

The rental payable under the lease only £175.

LOT 2.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN KING-STREET, consisting of two Shops and Dwelling Houses, near the corner of Castlereagh-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Fossberg, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Cummins.

THE RENTAL IS £186 PER ANNUM.

LOT 3.

Allotment on the Parramatta Road, on the Forest Lodge Estate, at the junction of the new cut with the old line of road. This is well adapted for the erection of a tavern.

Terms at sale. 4256

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE SHEEP CONCERN,

Which will be sold by public auction, by MR. MORT, At his Rooms, George-street, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, At 12 o'clock.

THE FAVOURITE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

1063 Hoggett Ewes and Wethers
523 Wethers and Rams
1811 Ewes in lamb, (nearly all young sheep).

3397 More or less.

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED, THE WOOL OF MOST EXCELLENT QUALITY, AND THE CARCASS OF GREAT WEIGHT.

Together with

THE STATION OF "DELGA,"

Situate in the Wellington district, and capable of carrying in all seasons at least

EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP.

The run has a considerable amount of *fattening country*, which enables the proprietor to furnish periodical supplies of fat stock for the Sydney market, and as the whole of the station is abundantly grassed *and as well watered as any in the district*, there can be no question (looking to the small amount of stock with so extensive a run, and remembering also the desirableness of the district and excellence of the sheep) but that this sale affords the moderate capitalist a chance seldom to be met with.

THE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

which are of recent erection, and of the most durable description, consist of—

Large wool shed (now in course of erection)
Large and newly built store
Three capital huts, yards, &c.
Lambing yards, &c.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY WILL BE GIVEN IN:—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SLOPS, say—shepherds' coats, pilot coats, rugs, blankets, shirts, moleskin trousers, frocks, vests, ticking, woolpacks, twine, &c., &c.

VARIOUS STORES—About 3000 lbs. flour, tea, sugar, salt, &c., sufficient until after shearing.

IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c., consisting of steel mills, saws, saddle and bridles, guns, barrows, shovels, bells, hoes, cooking utensils, scales and weights, steelyards, large boiler, several hundred hurdles, casks, cases, &c., &c.

THREE DRAUGHT HORSES, two of which are excellent saddle horses, with all other implements, stores, &c., &c., upon the station, too numerous to mention.

☞ It may be well to mention that twenty of the Rams cost fifty shillings per head, being a selection from the choice flocks of Mr. Nelson Lawson.

Terms on application. 4254

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

DELIGHTFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE,

WITH

EXTENSIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS, BESIDES LARGE WAREHOUSE OR STORE, AND WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the property recently occupied by Messrs. Boyd and Robinson, situate on one of the most charming points of Neutral Bay, almost immediately opposite to Fort Macquarie, and embracing advantages which enable the Proprietor to command a most complete and charming residence, with extensive business premises.

MR. MORT

IS instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, At 11 o'clock,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.

☞ Full particulars of this property, with terms, will appear in a future advertisement; in the mean time parties can obtain permission to inspect the property, on application to the Auctioneer. 4257

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